New-York Tribune.

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The Weekly Tribune.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Military.

Attorney-General Speed has given an opinion sustaining the recent decision of the Commissioner of Pensions as to the right of Revolutionary pensioners restored to the rolls of the Southern pension agencies on proof of continued loyalty throughout the Rebellion. All pensioners thus restored will now receive their pensions from the date of their last payment on the former certificates, without interruption, by direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

The hospital records have just been footed up and they show the enormous aggregate of 253,000 Union soldiers to have died on battle-fields and in hospitals during the war, to suppress the Rebellion. This does not include those who died at their homes of lingering disease contracted in the service.

Lieut.-Gen. Grant is shortly to sail for Europe, and the Navy Department are looking up a vessel for his accommodation.

Naval.

Considerable activity prevails at the Philadelphia Navy-Yard, a large number of vessels being repaired, and many mechanics thus being employed. Twenty-eight iron-clads are laid up at League Island.

News from Washington.

Representative Cullom of Illinois has introduced an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction, providing that no person except a citizen of the United States who has at all times borne true allegiance thereto shall ever hold any office under the United States, and Congress shall pass the necessary laws to prevent a violation of this article. This amendment has been carefully worded, so as to avoid any reference in the Constitution to the fact that there has been a rebellion or an attempt to establish a Southern Confederacy.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that licenses granted by the General Government, under the Internal Revenue laws, to wholesale liquor dealers, do not protect the dealer so licensed from prosecution under State laws prohibiting the traffic in liquors. The Supreme Court has also again decided that the stocks of the National banks are subject to taxation by the State authorities.

The President has signed the bill recently passed by Congress in reference to the Court of Claims, which, among other things, repeals that section of an old law prohibiting the payment out of the National Treasury of money for any claim passed upon by the Court until after an appropriation therefor shall be estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is now so certain that no action will be taken by Congress amending the income tax in season to affect the next assessment that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has commenced the preparation of blanks and instructions under the existing law. Assessors and Assistant Assessors will be instructed to prepare immediately for the assessment.

Mr. Seward states, in the case of Mr. Gonzales of San Salvador, Colombia, who lost by the depredations of the Alabama, that, Mr. G. not being an American citizen nor domiciled in the United States, the Government cannot intervene in his behalf to procure redress from Great Britain.

Gen. Spinner, the National Treasurer, has taken part in the financial differences between Secretary of the Treasury McCulloch and Controller of the Currency Clarke, and maintains the correctness of the former's statements regarding the amount of Government funds on hand.

New-York.

On the 23d inst., the residence of Mr. John P. Moore, No. 110 Madison-ave., was entered by sneak thieves, and about $165,000 in railroad and United States Government bonds carried off. No arrests have as yet been made. A reward of $5,000 has been offered. The tin box was found on the 25th inst. in an alley-way in rear of No. 81 West Twenty-seventh-st., containing a check belonging to Mr. Moore.

A meeting of persons representing the working people of the country was held on the 26th, in this city, for the purpose of considering the expediency of holding a National Labor Convention. A proposition looking to such a gathering in Baltimore, next December, was adopted.

A train on the Hudson River road on the 21st met with two different fatal accidents; each involving the life of a man, who in each case was instantly killed.

A large fire occurred at Medina, Orleans Co., on the 23d inst., destroying much valuable property. The total loss is not reported.

Judge F. P. Stevens died in Buffalo on the 23d inst., aged 65 years.

New-England.

Brevet Major-Gen. Williams died on the 23d inst., at the residence of his sister, in Boston, of inflammation of the brain, probably occasioned by his severe labors in the Adjutant-General's Department during the last five years.

A fire at St. Johnsburg, Vt., on the 21st inst., destroyed the railway repair shops at that place. Loss $100,000.

The annual Fast in Maine will be on Thursday, April 12, by appointment of the Governor.

Professor Charles Beck of Cambridge died of apoplexy on the 20th, at the age of 70 years.

In Vermont, the annual day of fasting and prayer is appointed for Friday, April 13.

Middle States.

Another great fire in the Pennsylvania oil region has nearly destroyed all the machinery of the wells at Petroleum Center. The fire, beginning at the Ocean well, extended down the run for a mile, communicating the flames to other wells and various buildings, and presenting one of the most fearful scenes of conflagration ever witnessed. The tanks, machinery and houses of the Ocean, Philadelphia, Arctic, Patterson and Decker, Nos. 19 and 20, and the wells of Breeden & Myers and Breeden & Tennent were destroyed. The damage is roughly estimated at $150,000. The Bennehoff and Oil Creek Railroad sustained some damage. One man named McKenzie had died of his burns, while three others are reported badly burned.

The explosion of a steam boiler at Elkhorn Mills, six miles from Titusville, Pa., last Saturday, killed two persons and injured several others.

The Southern States.

Considerable interest is attached to the recent discovery of rich deposits of auriferous pyrites and gold-bearing quartz, above Washington, on the Potomac, near the Great Falls. It is stated that the property has been purchased by Philadelphians. A stock company has been organized, with a capital of $375,000. A powerful engine for quartz crushing and sublimating ore is on the ground, the erection of a quartz mill completed, and Cornish miners, under the direction of an engineer, are penetrating the rich lodges of the property. The mint assay of the surface rock yields $116 per ton of 2,000 pounds. The sulphurets are in excess of that.

Mr. Calvin Pepper of Norfolk, who has been raising money from the blacks for the purpose of colonizing freedmen in various parts of Virginia, in opposition to the Florida emigration scheme, has been arrested by the military authorities on suspicion that all was not right, as he has been giving receipts for money collected, without names or dates. An investigation into his colonization scheme will soon be made by Gen. Terry.

The steamer Gen. Hooker, a fine side-wheel vessel formerly a Government transport and lately a regular packet running between Charleston and Savannah, was burned off Sullivan's Island on the 21st inst. She was run ashore, but was entirely destroyed. Six men and two ladies were drowned. The ladies were Miss Risley, who was on her way to Georgetown to be married, and Miss Bush, who had just returned from school at the North.

The evidence in the Gee trial at Salisbury, N. C., thus far shows that at one time, in the presence of Major Gee, a dying man was thrown into the dead cart, and Gee said: "Take him along" or "Carry him out;" I don't remember which; "He will be dead by the time he gets to the trench;" the dying man was in the cart, but was taken out by some of the prisoners and carried back to the hospital. Four witnesses corroborated this evidence.

Private information received from Texas goes to show a greatly improved condition of things in portions of that State. The question of manhood suffrage is openly advocated in many places, and is receiving influential support. The crop of cotton, it is stated, will be greater the coming year than ever before raised in that State.

The Kentucky Soldiers' Convention will meet at Louisville on the 16th and 17th of April. Arrangements have been made to bring the soldiers at half fare over the principal roads. All officers and soldiers who served in Kentucky regiments are cordially invited. A large attendance is expected.

Fortress Monroe dispatches report that Clement C. Clay has been permitted, on his parole of honor, to enjoy the liberty of the grounds within the walls of the fortress during the day time.

Harriet Pinckney, aged 90 years, a daughter of Gen. Charles Cotesworth Pinckney of Revolutionary fame, died in Charleston, S. C., on the 15th inst.

By the capsizing of the schooner Father and Son in Chesapeake Bay on the 23d, five persons—all on board—were drowned.

Planting is going on rapidly in Louisiana. Sugar and corn are all planted.

The Western States.

A great fire occurred at Cincinnati on the 22d instant. The splendid opera house built by Mr. Pike, and of which he was the sole owner, was completely destroyed. The loss of Mr. Pike will foot up $1,000,000. He had only $35,000 insurance on the opera house. Several others of those among the sufferers lose to the amount of over $100,000. The fire extended across the wide thoroughfare known as Fourth-st., injuring the Buckeye Billiard Saloon to the extent of $10,000, but not extending to other buildings on the same block. The total loss was $1,751,000, on which there was an insurance of but $327,000.

Gov. Fletcher of Missouri has sent in to the Legislature a message, in which he represents that the peace and quiet of the State are endangered by preparations of malcontents and banditti to resume operations this Spring, and asking for an appropriation of money to provide against the danger.

A storm which raged on the 20th inst., in Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, destroyed several buildings in Connellsville, Indiana, and blew down a pier of the Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad bridge near that place. A freight train ran off the broken bridge, severely injuring the engineer and fireman.

The citizens of New-Madrid, Mo., took the law into their own hands on the 4th inst., lynching one negro and shooting two others who had, with a large crowd of blacks, [illegible] at whom they had taken offense.

A party of 18 lumberers in Michigan were lately poisoned, and all died, from eating a batch of biscuit, in preparing which strychnine had been accidentally used instead of saleratus.

The Territories.

The Overland Mail Stage on the Denver City and Atchison route, was the scene, on the 11th inst., of a singular and desperate tragedy. Of the five passengers, one was a German named Fred. Henshild, who, at dead of night, when all but himself were asleep, rushed upon them with knife and pistol, with the apparent intention of murdering every one, including the driver. Mr. Lewis A. Rice of Colorado, was killed by the first shot, and in the fearful struggles that followed, another of the party was seriously wounded. Henshild was shot on the spot.

A dispatch from Camp Lincoln, Arizona, says in a fight with the Indians about thirty savages were killed. Several soldiers were slightly wounded.

The special census of Nebraska taken last year showed a population of 40,000, and it is now believed to be 50,000.

Political.

The following important correspondence has been made public:

"POST-OFFICE, HARTFORD, CONN., March 22, 1866.
"To President Johnson:
"SIR: I am now engaged in publicly advocating the election of James E. English as candidate for Governor of Connecticut, a gentleman who is openly committed to the support of your veto, to the defense of your 22d of February speech, and of your policy of restoration in opposition to the Disunionists of Connecticut.
"I am opposing the election of Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, who openly disapproved of your veto and of your 22d of February speech, and declines to support your policy as opposed to the radical majority in Congress. If my political action is not satisfactory to you, I beg you to receive my resignation as postmaster of this city.
"Your obedient servant, E. S. CLEVELAND."

The President has returned this answer to Mr. Cleveland:

"Your political action in upholding my measures and policy is approved. Your resignation is, therefore, not accepted, but is herewith returned. ANDREW JOHNSON."

The Rhode Island Democracy held a State Convention on the 21st, but decided to make no nominations for State officers. The resolves indorse President Johnson and oppose taxation without representation.

The California State Senate has passed resolutions indorsing the action of the majority in Congress, as against that of the President, by a vote of 21 to 13. The House had already passed resolutions to the same effect.

The Hon. Henry S. Foote says that he warmly approves of the amnesty and suffrage proposition of Senator Stewart of Nevada, but denies a report designating him as its author.

The National party is organizing in Texas with Unionists as leaders. Ex-Gov. E. M. Pierce, an unconditional Union man during the war, appears as the candidate for the Governor.

The Hon. A. G. Cattell of Camden, is already mentioned as the successor to the Hon. John P. Stockton in the United States Senate.

The Louisiana Legislature adjourned sine die on the 22d inst.

Domestic Miscellany.

A Boston paper publishes an intercepted letter, in possession of the State Department at Washington, identified as being written by Clement C. Clay, under date of St. Catherines, C. W., November, 1864. The letter shows the complicity of the writer in the robbing and murdering raids from Canada into the United States. It is understood to furnish the real grounds for Clay's prolonged imprisonment at Fortress Monroe. The letter is addressed to J. P. Benjamin, and urges the official sanction by the Rebel Government of the acts of Lieut. Bennett H. Young and the other desperado, who made the raid on St. Albans, in order to prevent their being given up under the Extradition Treaty. Clay justifies their acts as being legitimate warfare.

A grazier of Germany has addressed a communication to the Department of State, suggesting a means of preventing the spread of the "Rinderpest." The theory is that the diseased cattle poison the atmosphere, hence they are to be separated from healthy animals, and the latter lubricated with petroleum, and a small quantity of the oil mixed with their food. The communication has been sent to the House Committee on Agriculture. Dr. William Schmarle, an eminent physician of Philadelphia, is prepared to prove that the Rinderpest is caused by parasites growing in the skin, and will be checked by washing the animals with a solution of corrosive sublimate.

Wesley Norris, a former slave of Gen. Lee, gives the particulars of a punishment once inflicted on his sister and himself for endeavoring to escape North in 1863, under the impression that they were emancipated by the will of G. W. Parke Custis, to whose estate Gen. Lee fell heir. His sister and himself were stripped to the waist by a county constable, Mr. Norris receiving 50 lashes and Miss Norris 20. Their backs were then washed in brine in the presence of Gen. Lee, and they were sent to jail.

The Department of State has received authentic information that the three colored children of Rosa Clyrea of New-Orleans, who were taken to Havana without the consent of their parents, have been sent back to her by the United States Consul at the latter city. Gen. Canby gave the information concerning the abduction or removal of the children, when the State Department instituted the measures which led to their recovery.

The President has finally approved of the awards of the Military Commission who were appointed to distribute the rewards for the arrest of Booth and the conspirators. These rewards amount to nearly a quarter of a million dollars, and nothing now remains but for the Secretary of War to announce and pay out the money, so far as it is in his hands.

John P. Hale, United States Minister at Madrid, has written to prominent members of Congress, urging an increase of his salary, which is now $12,000 in gold.

A St. Paul dispatch announces the discovery of large nuggets of gold on the lands of the Hudson Bay Company in British America.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Europe.

By the Australasian we have two days later from Europe, March 11.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company held a meeting on March 8, in which a resolution, approving the contract arranged by the Directory of the Company with the new Anglo-American Telegraph Company, was approved.

A considerable number of Irish Americans have again been arrested on the mere suspicion of being Fenians. The latest news from Dublin leaves it doubtful whether the report of an escape of Stephens from Ireland is correct or not.

The European Conference for the settlement of the question of the Danubian Principalities met at Paris on March 10.

Count von Bismarck, in reply to an address of the Holstein nobility, states that Prussia will maintain her [illegible]

The first sitting of the Conference on the Principalities was held in Paris on the 10th inst. All the Powers who signed the Paris treaty were represented.

The steamship China, from Liverpool March 17, via Queenstown March 18, arrived at Halifax on the 27th, bringing seven days' later news from Europe.

On March 12, Mr. Gladstone, in the House of Commons, explained the Reform bill. The bill deals only with the franchise, leaving the redistribution of representation to another session. The measure will add about 400,000 to the present number of voters.

St. Patrick's day passed without any disturbance of the public peace. A motion made in the English Parliament to consider the grievances of Ireland was negatived without a division.

The oath bill, proposed by the Government, was adopted in the House of Commons, with two amendments of Mr. Disraeli, which the Government accepted. A third amendment, which was opposed by the Government, was rejected by a majority of 11.

The military Convention between Austria and Mexico was signed on March 15.

The cholera had almost wholly disappeared from Egypt, only one solitary case having recently occurred.

The escape of Mr. Stephens, the Irish Head Center, is confirmed.

The good understanding between Austria and Hungary is at an end. The Diet bitterly complains of the last Imperial rescript.

The relations between Austria and Prussia are said to have improved.

It is expected that the Paris Conference will declare in favor a permanent union of the Danubian Principalities.

Mexico.

San Francisco advices to February 23 state that Mazatlan, Mexico, has been closely invested by the Liberals under Corona, and the French in that city are completely "bottled up." Later advices, to March 15, state that the Imperial Gen. Lobasas had marched to the relief of the besieged garrison with 3,000 or 4,000 men.

We have a dispatch from New-Orleans containing some few Mexican items of interest, though none of importance. It is represented that 30,000 French troops are still in Mexico, and others are constantly arriving. None are returning to France except those whose terms of service have expired. Mexico City is reported as being full of people, but business is dull.

Two engagements have taken place at Paras, Northern Mexico. In the first the Liberals were defeated, but having been reënforced, they attacked the French under Baron Du Briar, who was killed, together with 100 of his men. Gen. Douay was afterward besieged in Paras Church, but held out until reënforced.

The message of the President conveying information to the House regarding the internal condition of Mexico covers a letter from the Mexican Minister to Secretary Seward of singular and interesting import. The Mexican Minister, M. Romero, states, under date of the 9th inst., that information derived from a highly trustworthy source indicated that Napoleon had decided upon another policy in Mexico, and that he now proposes to abandon the unpopular and imbecile Maximilian and to make Marshal Bazaine the President ad interim of Mexico. M. Romero expresses the opinion that there is no doubt that this apparently absurd project is seriously meditated by the French Emperor.

South America.

By the arrival of the Arizona at this port on the 23d we have dates from Panama, to March 15, from Callao, to Feb. 26, from Valparaiso to Feb. 15. The Republic of Bolivia has formally joined the alliance against Spain. The Congress of the United States of Colombia has selected a resolution to join the alliance, but at the same it has unanimously passed strong resolutions of sympathy with Chili. The Government of Chili has broken off diplomatic relations with Uruguay. The portion of the Spanish squadron which had been for some time past at sea looking for the allied fleet—viz.: the Villa de Madrid and Blanca—had been successful in finding—and to their cost, too—the object of their search in the harbor near Ancud, Island of Chiloe. The Spanish ships stood in close to shore in order to feel the depth of water, when they were opened upon by a very heavy battery on shore, armed principally with guns recovered from the lost frigate Amazonas, and one of them was hulled 17 times, while the other, the Blanca, received one heavy shot below the water-line, which had to be plugged. The two frigates steamed as close in as they dared and opened fire, although at long range, upon the Peruvian and Chilian ships; but after two hours' work, and expending about 700 shot and shell, they hauled off, finding that the above batteries must be first silenced or crippled before they would be able to get inside at the ships there anchored. They waited off the port until the next day, hoping that the allied squadron might be induced to come out, but as they did not, the two Spanish ships returned to Valparaiso. It is reported that the Numancia was to leave at once for the spot, in order to run the batteries, and finish the work commenced.

Australia.

New South Wales advices of Jan. 13 state that farming prospects were very fine, owing to the rains. The sheep disease had reached its culminating point. Sixteen thousand sheep had been infected up to Nov. 1. The New South Wales Ministry had been reconstructed. The political wrangle continued, and excitement was running high. The prospects of the wheat crop were very fine. The effects of the late drouth were terrible; animals perished by thousands.

VETO OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The President's Message—He Objects to the Bill in Toto.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 27, 1866.

The following is the message of President Johnson vetoing the Civil Rights bill:

TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

I regret that the bill which has passed both Houses of Congress, entitled "An Act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish the means of their vindication," contains provisions which I cannot approve, consistently with my sense of duty to the whole people, and my obligations to the Constitution of the United States. I am, therefore, constrained to return it to the Senate (the House in which it originated) with my objections to its becoming a law.

By the first section of the bill, all persons born in the United States, and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are declared to be citizens of the United States. This provision comprehends the Chinese of the Pacific States, Indians subject to taxation, the people called Gipsies, as well as the entire race designated as blacks, people of color, negroes, mulattoes, and persons of African blood. Every individual of these races, born in the United States, is by the bill made a citizen of the United States. It does not purport to declare or confer any other right of citizenship than Federal citizenship. It does not propose to give these classes of persons any status as citizens of States, except that which may result from their status as citizens of the United States. The power to confer the right of State citizenship is just as exclusively with the several States as the power to confer the right of Federal citizenship is with Congress. The right of Federal citizenship, thus to be conferred on the several excepted races before mentioned, is now, for the first time, proposed to be given by law. If, as is claimed by many, all persons who are native born, already are, by virtue of the Constitution, citizens of the United States, the passage of the pending bill cannot be necessary to make them such. If, on the other hand, such persons are not citizens, as may be assumed from the proposed legislation to make them such, the grave question presents itself whether, when eleven of the 36 States are unrepresented in Congress at this time, it is sound policy to make our entire colored population and all other excepted classes citizens of the United States. Four millions of them have just emerged from slavery into freedom. Can it be reasonably supposed that they possess the requisite qualifications to entitle them to all the privileges and immunities of citizenship of the United States? Have the people of the several States expressed such a conviction? It may also be asked whether it is necessary that they should be declared citizens in order that they may be secured in the enjoyment of the civil rights proposed to be conferred by the bill? Those rights are by Federal as well as State laws, secured to all domiciled aliens and foreigners, even before the completion of the process of naturalization; and it may safely be assumed that the same enactments are sufficient to give like protection and benefits to those for whom this bill provides special legislation. Besides, the policy of the Government, from its origin to the present time, seems to have been that persons who are strangers to and unfamiliar with our institutions and our laws, should pass through a certain probation, at the end of which, before attaining the coveted prize, they must give evidence of their fitness to receive and to exercise the rights of citizens as contemplated by the Constitution of the United States. The bill in effect proposes a discrimination against large numbers of intelligent, worthy and patriotic foreigners, and in favor of the negro, to whom, after long years of bondage, the avenues to freedom and intelligence have just now been suddenly opened. He must of necessity, from his previous unfortunate condition of servitude, be less informed as to the nature and character of our institutions than he who, coming from abroad, has to some extent, at least, familiarized himself with the principles of a Government to which he voluntarily entrusts life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Yet it is now proposed by a single legislative enactment to confer the rights of citizens upon all persons of African descent, born within the extended limits of the United States, while persons of foreign birth, who make our land their home, must undergo a probation of five years, and can only then become citizens upon proof that they are of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. The first section of the bill also contains an enumeration of the rights to be enjoyed by those classes so made citizens in every State and Territory in the United States. These rights are, to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property, and to have full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of persons and property as is enjoyed by white citizens. So too they are made subject to the same punishments, pains and penalties, in common with white citizens, and to none others. Thus a perfect equality of the white and colored races is attempted to be fixed by Federal law in every State of the Union, over the vast field of State jurisdiction covered by these enumerated rights. In no one of them can any State exercise any power of discrimination between different races. In the exercise of State policy over matters exclusively affecting the people of each State, it has frequently been thought expedient to discriminate between the two races. By the statutes of some of the States, North as well as South, it is enacted, for instance, that no white person shall intermarry with a negro or mulatto. Chancellor Kent says, speaking of the blacks, that marriages between them and the whites are forbidden in some of the States where Slavery does not exist, and they are prohibited in all the slaveholding States by law; and when not absolutely contrary to law, they are revolting, and regarded as an offense against public decorum. I do not say that this bill repeals State laws on the subject of marriage between the two races, for as the whites are forbidden to intermarry with the blacks, the blacks can only make such contracts as the whites themselves are allowed to make, and therefore cannot, under this bill, enter into the marriage contract with the whites. I cite this discrimination, however, as an instance of the State policy as to discrimination, and to inquire whether, if Congress can abrogate all State laws of discrimination between the two races, in the matter of real estate, of suits, and of contracts generally, Congress may not also repeal the State laws as to the contract of marriage between the two races. Hitherto every subject embraced in the enumeration of rights contained in this bill has been considered as exclusively belonging to the States; they all relate to the internal policy and economy of the respective States. They are matters which, in each State, concern the domestic condition of its people, varying in each according to its own peculiar circumstances and the safety and well-being of its own citizens. I do not mean to say that upon all these subjects there are not Federal restraints, as, for instance, in the State power of legislation over contracts there is a Federal limitation that no State shall pass a law impairing the obligations of contracts; and, as to crimes, that no State shall pass an ex-post-facto law; and, as to money, that no State shall make anything but gold and silver a legal-tender. But where can we find a Federal prohibition against the power of any State to discriminate, as do most of them, between aliens and citizens, between artificial persons called corporations and naturalized persons in the right to hold real estate? If it be granted that Congress can repeal all State laws discriminating between whites and blacks, in the subjects covered by this bill, why, it may be asked, may not Congress repeal in the same way all State laws discriminating between the two races on the subjects of suffrage and office? If Congress can declare by law who shall hold lands, who shall testify, who shall have capacity to make a contract in a State, then Congress can also by law declare who, without regard to race or color, shall have the right to act as a juror or as a judge, to hold any office, and finally to vote, in every State and Territory of the United States. As respects the Territories, they come within the power of Congress, for as to them the law-making power is the Federal power; but as to the States no similar provision exists, vesting in Congress the power to make rules and regulations for them.

The object of the second section of the bill is to afford discriminating protection to colored persons in the full enjoyment of all the rights secured to them by the preceding section. It declares that "any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom, shall subject or cause to be subjected any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or to different punishment, pains or penalties on account of such person having at any time been held in a condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court." This section seems to be designed to apply to some existing or future law of a State or Territory, which may conflict with the provisions of the bill now under consideration. It provides for counteracting such forbidden legislation, by imposing fine and imprisonment upon the legislators who may pass such conflicting laws, or upon the officers or agents who shall put or attempt to put them into execution. It means an official offense, not a common crime, committed against law upon the person or property of the black race. Such an act may deprive the black man of his property, but not of his right to hold property. It means a deprivation of the right itself, either by the State Judiciary or the State Legislature. It is, therefore, assumed that, under this section, members of a State Legislature, who should vote for laws conflicting with the provisions of the bill, that Judges of the State Courts who should render judgments in antagonism with its terms, and that marshals and sheriffs who should as ministerial officers execute processes sanctioned by State laws and issued by State Judges in execution of their judgments, could be brought before other tribunals and there subjected to fine and imprisonment, for the performance of the duties which such State laws might impose. The legislation thus proposed invades the judicial power of the State. It says to every State Court or Judge: If you decide that this act is unconstitutional; if you refuse under the prohibition of a State law, to allow a negro to testify; if you hold that over such a subject matter the said law is paramount, under color of a State law refuse the exercise of the right to the negro; your error of judgment, however conscientious, shall subject you to fine and imprisonment. I do not apprehend that the conflicting legislation which the bill seems to contemplate is so likely to occur, as to render it necessary at this time to adopt a measure of such doubtful constitutionality. In the next place, this provision of the bill seems to be unnecessary, as adequate judicial remedies could be adopted to secure the desired end without invading the immunities of legislators, always important to be preserved in the interest of public liberty, notwithstanding the independence of the judiciary; always essential to the preservation of individual rights, and without impairing the efficiency of ministerial officers, always necessary for the maintenance of public peace and order. The remedy proposed by this section seems to be in this respect not only anomalous but unconstitutional, for the Constitution guarantees nothing with certainty if it does not ensure to the several States the right of making and executing laws in regard to all matters arising within their jurisdiction, subject only to the restriction, in cases of conflict with the Constitution, and constitutional laws of the United States—the latter to be held as the supreme law of the land.

The third section gives the District Courts of the United States exclusive cognizance of all crimes, and offenses committed against the provisions of this act, and concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Courts of the United States, of all civil, and criminal cases, affecting persons who are denied, or cannot enforce in the courts, or judicial tribunals of the State or locality where they may be, any of the rights secured to them by the first section. The construction which I have given to the second section is strengthened by this third section, for it makes clear what kind of denial, or deprivation of rights secured by the first section, was in contemplation. It is a denial or deprivation of such rights in the courts or judicial tribunals of the State. It stands, therefore, clear of doubt that the offense and the penalties provided in the second section are intended for the State Judge, who in the clear exercise of his functions as a judge, not acting ministerially but judicially, shall decide contrary to this Federal law. In other words, when a State Judge, acting upon a question involving a conflict between a State law and Federal law, and bound, according to his own judgment and responsibility to give an impartial decision between the two, comes to the conclusion that the State law is valid and the Federal law is invalid, he must not follow the dictates of his own judgment, at the peril of fine and imprisonment. The Legislative department of the Government of the United States thus takes from the Judicial department of the States the sacred and exclusive duty of judicial decision, and converts the State Judge into a mere ministerial officer, bound to decide according to the will of Congress. It is clear that in States which deny to persons, whose rights are secured by the first section of the bill, any one of those rights, all criminal and civil cases affecting them will, by the provisions of the third section, come under the executive cognizance of the Federal tribunals. It follows that if in any State, which denies to a colored person any one of all these rights, that person should commit a crime against the laws of a State—murder, arson, rape, or any other crime—all protection and punishment, through the courts of the State, are taken away, and he can only be tried and punished in the Federal Courts. How is the criminal to be tried, if the offense is provided for and punished by Federal law? That law, and not the State law, is to govern. It was only when the offense does not happen to be within the province of Federal law that the Federal courts are to try and punish him under any other law. Then resort is to be had to the common law, as modified and changed by State legislation, so far as the same is not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States. So that over this vast domain of criminal jurisprudence, provided by each State for the protection of its citizens, and for the punishment of all persons who violated its criminal laws, Federal law, wherever it can be made to apply, displaces State law. The question here naturally arises, from what source Congress derives the power to transfer to Federal tribunals certain classes of cases embraced in this section. The Constitution expressly declares that the judicial power of the United States "shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting embassadors or other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State, claiming land under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects." Here the judicial power of the United States is expressly set forth and defined; and the act of September 24, 1789, establishing the judicial courts of the United States, in conferring upon the Federal Courts jurisdiction over cases originating in State tribunals, is careful to confine them to the classes enumerated in the above recited clause of the Constitution. This section of the bill undoubtedly comprehends cases and authorizes the exercise of powers that are not, by the Constitution, within the jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States. To transfer them to those courts would be an exercise of authority well calculated to excite distrust and alarm on the part of all the States, for the bill applies alike to all of them, as well to those that have not been engaged in rebellion. It may be assumed that this authority is incident to the power granted to Congress by the Constitution as recently amended to enforce by appropriate legislation the article declaring that neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction. It cannot, however, be justly claimed that, with a view to the enforcement of this article of the Constitution, there is at present any necessity for the exercise of all the powers which this bill confers. Slavery has been abolished, and at present nowhere exists within the jurisdiction of the United States. Nor has there been, nor is it likely there will be any attempts to revive it by the people of the State. If, however, any such attempt shall be made, it will then become the duty of the General Government to exercise any and all incidental powers necessary and proper to maintain inviolate this great law of freedom. The fourth section of the bill provides that officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau shall be empowered to make arrests, and also that other officers may be specially commissioned for that purpose by the President of the United States. It also authorizes Circuit Courts of the United States and the Superior Courts of the Territories to appoint, without limitation, Commissioners, who are to be charged with the performance of quasi judicial duties. The fifth section empowers the Commissioners so to be selected by the Court, to appoint, in writing, one or more suitable persons from time to time to execute warrants and other processes desirable by the bill. These numerous official agents are made to constitute a sort of police in addition to the military, and are authorized to summon a posse comitatus, and even to call to their aid such portion of the land and naval forces of the United States, or of the militia "as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged." This extraordinary power is to be conferred upon agents irresponsible to the Government, and to the people, to whose number the discretion of the Commissioners is the only limit, and in whose hands such authority might be made a terrible engine of wrong, oppression and fraud. The general statutes regulating the land and naval forces of the United States, the militia, and the execution of the laws are believed to be adequate for any emergency which can occur in time of peace. If it should prove otherwise, Congress can at any time amend those laws in such manner as, while subserving the public welfare, not to jeopard the rights, interests and liberties of the people.

The seventh section provides that a fee of $10 shall be paid to each Commissioner in every case brought before him, and a fee of five dollars to his deputy or deputies for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such Commissioner, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such Commissioner in general for performing such other duties as may be required in the premises. All these fees are to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States whether there is a conviction or not; but in case of conviction they are to be recoverable from the defendant. It seems to me that under the influence of such temptations, bad men might convert any law, however beneficent, into an instrument of persecution and fraud. By the 8th section of the bill, the United States Courts, which sit only in one place for white citizens, must migrate with the Marshal and District Attorney, and necessarily with the Clerk (although he is not mentioned), to any part of the District, upon the order of the President, and there hold a court for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of persons charged with a violation of this act; and there the Judge and officers of the court must remain, upon the order of the President, for the time therein designated.

The 9th section authorizes the President, or such person as he may empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this act. This language seems to imply a permanent military force that is to be always at hand, and whose only business is to be the enforcement of this measure over the vast region where it is intended to operate.

I do not propose to consider the policy of this bill. To me the details of the bill are fraught with evil. The white race and black race of the South have hitherto lived together under the relation of master and slave—capital owning labor. Now that relation is changed, and as to ownership, capital and labor are divorced. They stand now, each master of itself. In this new relation, one being necessary to the other, there will be a new adjustment, which both are deeply interested in making harmonious. Each has equal power in settling the terms; and, if left to the laws that regulate capital and labor, it is confidently believed that they will satisfactorily work out the problem. Capital, it is true, has more intelligence; but labor is never so ignorant as not to understand its own interests, not to know its own value, and not to see that capital must pay that value. This bill frustrates this adjustment. It intervenes between capital and labor, and attempts to settle questions of political economy through the agency of numerous officials, whose interest it will be to ferment discord between the two races; for as the breach widens, their employment will continue, and when it is closed, their occupation will terminate. In all our history, in all our experience as a people living under Federal and State law, no such system as that contemplated by the details of this bill has ever before been proposed or adopted. They establish for the security of the colored race safeguards which go indefinitely beyond any that the General Government has ever provided for the white race. In fact, the distinction of race and color is by the bill made to operate in favor of the colored and against the white race. They interfere with the municipal legislation of the States; with relations existing exclusively between a State and its citizens, or between inhabitants of the same State; an absorption and assumption of power by the General Government which, if acquiesced in, must sap and destroy our federative system of limited powers, and break down the barriers which preserve the rights of the States. It is another step, or rather stride, toward centralization and the concentration of all legislative powers in the National Government. The tendency of the bill must be to resuscitate the spirit of rebellion, and to arrest the progress of those influences which are more closely drawing around the States the bonds of union and peace.

My lamented predecessor, in his proclamation of the 1st of January, 1863, ordered and declared that all persons held as slaves within certain States and parts of States therein designated, were, and thenceforward should be, free; and further, that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, would recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons. This guaranty has been rendered especially obligatory and sacred by the amendment of the Constitution abolishing Slavery throughout the United States. I, therefore, fully recognize the obligation to protect and defend that class of our people whenever and wherever it shall become necessary, and to the full extent compatible with the Constitution of the United States. Entertaining these sentiments, it only remains for me to say that I will cheerfully coöperate with Congress in any measure that may be necessary for the protection of the civil rights of the freedmen, as well as those of all other classes of persons throughout the United States, by judicial process under equal and impartial laws, or conformably with the provisions of the Federal Constitution.

I now return the bill to the Senate, and regret that in considering the bills and joint resolutions, 42 in number, which have been thus far submitted for my approval, I am compelled to withhold my assent from a second measure that has received the sanction of both Houses of Congress. ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, D. C., March 27, 1866.

The Fenians.

Considerable anxiety is still felt in Toronto in relation to Fenian movements in the States, more especially since it has been ascertained that our Government has not sent troops to guard the frontier. The volunteer force in Toronto was reviewed on the 24th. Judge Coursol, of St. Albans raid notoriety, has been reinstated in office.

There was almost a panic in Montreal on the 22d, over a report that 10,000 Fenians were moving on Isle Aux Noix. A volunteer from Brockville has been sent to Montreal for admitting himself a Fenian. According to Michael Murphy, the supposed Canadian Head Center, $35,000 of Fenian bonds have been taken up in Canada. Though a week has now passed since the alarm was sounded, and nothing has transpired to justify it, the citizens of Ottawa are still so nervous that night patrols and countersigns are still in force. The left wing of the Canadian army on the St. Lawrence border still exhibits great activity, and fresh troops are constantly arriving. The military authorities threaten that if the Fenians attempt to cross at Ogdensburg they will fire on that city with the guns of Fort Wellington, at Prescott, opposite. Nearly a million feet of contract timber are awaiting shipment, at Ottawa, for the States.

The Fenians in this city have adjourned their secret session, but we are in ignorance of their proceedings. It is stated that all letters from suspected parties in America to their friends in Ireland are subject to espionage in the Post-Office of that country. The Fenian Sisterhood of this city have made an appeal to their countrywomen and sympathizers for aid for the families of the victims of British tyranny who are now languishing in English prisons.

Bishop Grace of St. Paul, Minnesota, denounced the Fenians in the most bitter terms in his address on St. Patrick's Day. He told them they were the laughing-stock of the world.

A daily paper of this city publishes a detailed account of the escape of James Stephens from Ireland, and later accounts from Europe confirm the report as authentic.

The Freedmen.

The Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen's affairs for the State of North Carolina, reports to Major-Gen. O. O. Howard, under date of Raleigh, March 16, that a very slow improvement in the affairs of the freedmen of that State is manifest. But few cases of violent outrages are reported, but instances of petty annoyance and interference with the industry and enterprise of the freedmen, who are trying to do well, are numerous; their horses and mules are stolen, their fences torn down, their pigs killed, and their arms taken away. Gen. Ruger has issued an order prohibiting Bureau officers calling on loyal authorities for assistance.

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The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 27, 1866.

CONNECTICUT—PARTIES AND THE PRESIDENT.

The World has the effrontery to talk of the "duplicity" of

"the daily efforts of THE TRIBUNE to represent President Johnson as desiring the election of Hawley, an avowed Radical, a denouncer of the veto, and an enemy of his policy of restoration.

"We do not (says *The World*) propose to debate this matter. THE TRIBUNE *knows* that President Johnson does *not* desire the election of Hawley, the enemy of his policy; does *not* desire the defeat of English, an old and tried friend of that policy. We choose to go behind the daily deceits of THE TRIBUNE, its artfully false dispatches from Washington, its garbling misrepresentations of the language of the Chief Magistrate. These are so industriously and so ingeniously phrased that by them alone we should discover, if we had not learned by *simpler* means, that THE TRIBUNE, that Mr. Greeley, *knows* the wishes of Mr. Johnson. Knowing his wishes, Mr. Greeley is yet capable of the duplicity of concealing them—worse, of misrepresenting them. In one column of THE TRIBUNE openly waging war against the President's restoration policy in all its essential parts, in another column, he labors to throw Connecticut into the hands of the Radicals by presenting them—his enemies—as his supporters, and by presenting him as sharpening the blade with which they hope to stab him."

The falsehood and baseness of the above can need no elucidation to our readers. It is not only false that we ever represented the Radicals as the "supporters" of what is termed "the President's policy," but it is a fact that, in last Thursday's daily, we copied from *The World* and heartily indorsed the following report of Gen. Hawley's responses to a hostile querist at a meeting he lately addressed at Norwich:

Question. Do you approve the President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and the Message?
Answer. No. If I had been a Senator, I should have voted with those who voted to pass the bill over the veto.
Q. Do you approve the sentiments of President Johnson's speech delivered on the 22d of February?
A. No.
Q. Do you favor Negro Suffrage?
A. I am in favor of giving the right of suffrage to the negroes who served in the army, and who can read.
Q. Are you an Andrew Johnson man?
A. I am nobody's man but my wife's, and I stand by the flag.

—If these answers are not frank and honest, we know not how answers could be; and we have done our best to let the People of Connecticut know not only that Gen. Hawley gave them, but that we urge his support *because* he gave them. No reader of THE TRIBUNE can be in doubt on this point.

As to the personal efforts of Mr. English and his wire-workers to obtain a Presidential indorsement, and as to the measures taken by Gen. Hawley and his friends to ascertain how far those efforts had succeeded, our correspondents at Washington have telegraphed the facts, so fast and so far as they have been able to ascertain them; and we have printed them; but without giving them special prominence. We have never asked which ticket in Connecticut was preferred by the President, knowing well which is the more faithful to the principle of Impartial Freedom, and resting satisfied with that knowledge. The President's preference in the premises was not with us even a secondary consideration.

Joseph R. Hawley was anti-Slavery before there was any Republican party. He was one of those who helped to form that party, and has been with it and of it ever since. He did his best to elect Lincoln and Hamlin; and, when the slaveholding oligarchy thereupon arrogantly said to their supporters, "Renounce your principles, and open the Territories to Slavery, or we will dissolve the Union," he was one of those who answered, "No, we will not renounce our principles, and you shall not dissolve the Union." When the Secessionists took up arms for Disunion, he did the same for the Union, and fought it out on that line till they were glad to cry, Enough! And he is not a bit sorry, and does not pretend to be, that the overthrow of Slavery is one of the consequences of the Slaveholders' Rebellion.

The party opposed to Gen. Hawley is substantially that which, like its present candidates, sustained and justified every aggression of the Slave Power on the rights of Free Labor from the Annexation of Texas to the Lecompton Constitution. It is the party which gave to Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet a member who did not resign with Gen. Cass, but held on to the end, and dispersed our Navy to the ends of the earth, so that President Lincoln should have no vessels at hand wherewith to resist the seizure and reduction of the National fortresses at the South. It is the party which, in the darkest hours of our great struggle, nominated and furiously supported for Governor Thomas H. Seymour—a man who, even before Bull Run, and when there could be no pretext that the War for the Union was a War for Abolition, denounced that War in the most unsparing terms. Of all the votes that will be cast for English next Monday, at least nine-tenths will be those of men who, while Hawley was fighting to maintain the Union, were daily predicting, and hoping, and trusting, that the Rebellion could never be put down, and would have to be bought off or succumbed to. Nineteen-twentieths of those who will now vote for English, if they had been called, two years ago, to decide whether Andrew Johnson should be made President or hung, would have voted that he be hung, even though some of them profess to be hostile to Capital Punishment. If Mr. Johnson prefers the triumph of these to that of the party by whose votes he was made Vice-President, we regret it; but quite as much for his sake as for that of the party which elected him.

The Hartford Evening Press, whereof Gen. Hawley is Editor, prints the telegrams to *The World* and *Hartford Times* which claim President Johnson as a supporter of English, and frankly says:

"If Mr. Johnson considers Mr. English a better Union man than Gen. Hawley, he differs with his whole Cabinet, with the entire Republican party in Congress, unless there be half a dozen who will follow him in this, and, what is of more consequence to us than all else, *he differs* with THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF CONNECTICUT, which in lawful convention laid down its platform and with extraordinary unanimity chose Gen. Hawley as its candidate.

"The President's opinion upon a matter in which he has no right to interfere, and where he can give no vote, is not to shake the determination of the sovereign people who remember their freeman's oath, and know no master but God."

—To which THE TRIBUNE responds Amen!

The Hon. John P. Hale, now U. S. Minister at the Spanish Court, has written home to certain Members of Congress that his salary—$12,000 per annum in gold—is too small, and he wants it increased. It is a little more than the aggregate compensation of the Governor, Council (five) and Senate (twelve) of the State of New-Hampshire, whence he hails. Should Congress adjudge Mr. Hale's services worth more than $12,000 (gold) per annum, and that no one could be found for that sum to fill the place as efficiently as he does, it will, of course, vote him more.

WHY RESUME?

The most obvious and important considerations in favor of an immediate and earnest effort to resume and maintain Specie Payments may be summed up as follows:

I. The *power* of the Federal Government, in a state of peace and order, to interfere arbitrarily with the standard of value, is at best questionable. If it may do this, it would be difficult to imagine what it may *not* do. In time of war, of intestine convulsion, of great and manifest public peril, we hold that its powers are limited only by the clear exigencies of its position. It may take innocent men whom it suspects of treason from their houses, their beds, and lock them up in prison unindicted, unarraigned, unaccused, for indefinite terms: but it may not so hold them after the return of peace. Now, the power to interpose between citizens and overrule their honest contracts—to say to A, "You sold your house, or ship, or farm, to B for $5,000 in gold; but you shall give him a receipt in full for $5,000 in paper, which he can buy in open market for $3,000 in gold," is a tremendous assumption. No considerate citizen can like to see authority strained to that tension where the necessity for it is not grave, urgent, palpable. We presume that even Mr. Stevens—being unquestionably an able lawyer—would prefer that the Supreme Court should not be required to adjudge the constitutionality of an act involving such assumption passed in time of profound peace. And, if such an act could not justifiably have been passed in 1859, how can it be justifiably maintained in force in 1867?

II. The *business* of the country should rest on a solid, assuring basis. Now it does not. The element of gambling strongly pervades most commercial transactions. He who is prompted to buy largely on credit of Cotton or Pork, Flour or Stocks, Silks or Wool, says to himself: "If the Currency should be expanded and depreciated before I sell, I shall make money; if it should be contracted and appreciated, I shall lose." The farmer, the manufacturer, the builder, the contractor, all make new engagements in view of this contingency. In other words, hiring labor or buying materials wherewith to produce something that cannot be sold till months hence, involves a risk peculiar to the times, which no prudent person will assume without a prospect of extra profit as compensation. We deem this unhealthy, and only to be endured while it must be.

III. We freely admit that some interests, some industries, some laudable enterprises, would be unfavorably affected by instant Resumption; but we think this injury would be transitory, and more than compensated by counterbalancing benefit. At present, *it is not prudent* to build houses, nor construct railroads, nor improve lands, unless under circumstances of peculiar urgency; for Labor, Food, Materials, cost 25 to 50 per cent. *more dollars* than they will after we shall have fully returned to solvency and a specie basis; so, thrifty capitalists button up their [illegible] Brick, Stone, Timber, Labor, &c., &c., have fallen to something like specie prices, as they ultimately must and will fall." We believe, for instance, that the Pacific Railroad should be pushed at the rate of 500 miles per annum till completed; but we cannot urge those who have undertaken it so to push it at present prices. We believe that 10,000 new houses ought to be built forthwith in this City and its suburbs; yet, knowing that a house that costs $10,000 now may probably be built for less than $8,000 two years hence, we cannot urge their construction while our Currency, and consequently Prices, shall remain as they are. It seems to us best, therefore, for every sound interest that we should have Resumption at the earliest day.

IV. The present artificial inflation of prices stimulates smuggling on every frontier and false swearing at every Custom-House. It necessitates a very large excess of Imports over Exports, thus rapidly sinking our country more and more deeply in debt to Europe, and causing a steady outflow of our National obligations to be sold for far less than their true value. Manifestly, this cannot go on without producing a crash. The "balance of trade" is no chimera, but a stern, sad reality, as every prodigal, and every prodigal's creditors, must know. He who spends all his income and 25 to to 50 per cent. more, is surely on the road to ruin, and must arrive there sooner or later according to the size of his pile. And it is the same with a company, a community, a country, as with an individual. And we, the American people, are now traveling that road. We are to-day importing many things that we ought to make at home, and we are exporting bonds—that is, giving our corporate note of hand—in payment. We can do something to counteract this ruinous tendency by reducing our Internal Taxes and increasing our Duties on Imports—and we are for doing both promptly and vigorously—but that, though well, is not enough. Prices in general are far too high with us. Increasing duties will not arrest smuggling or fraudulent undervaluation, but tend to increase both. We must have, in addition to these, cheaper production and lower prices for home products. In other words, we must have Resumption.

V. Inflation is creating and diffusing prejudice against the Protection of Home Industry. Thousands attribute to the Tariff the natural consequences of a great War and a depreciated Currency. They forget that Cotton is 45 cents per pound, and other elements of cloth-making unnaturally dear, and grumble that they can't buy Shirtings and Sheetings at something like the prices of old times. True, the wholesale prices of these and other Fabrics have recently fallen 25 to 33 per cent.; but the retailers, who were quick enough to respond to a rise, generally ignore the fall, and (in selling) cling to the prices of three or four months ago—laying as much of the blame as possible on the manufacturers and the Tariff. We note this with impatience.

VI. The bulk of our Government shinplasters are wearing out. They are ragged, greasy, filthy, illegible, nauseous. Counterfeits on them are thick as leaves; and the President has a weakness for pardoning the counterfeiters that robs the law of its terrors. Once the sub-Greenbacks were a rustling, glistening, insinuating novelty; they have at length become a bore and a nuisance. The public fingers yearn for the unfamiliar but remembered feel of old-fashioned dimes and quarters. To have this, we need not redeem all the Greenbacks, nor a third of them, but simply provide that they *shall* be henceforth redeemed on demand at the Sub-Treasury (or Mint) in this City. That will make all our dollars *real* dollars—National Bank as well as Greenbacks, since the former are redeemable in the latter. Then we can cancel the disgusting shinplaster, and have a National Currency of uniform value. Then Greenbacks will be worth their face in the Pacific States and the Mining Territories, and will circulate just so far as they shall be useful and required.

Men and brethren! these are words of soberness. Heed them while you may!

LABOR AND STRIKES.

There is anarchy in the existing relations of Capital and Labor. The journeymen in several trades are on a strike for fewer hours of labor per day, or for higher wages, or against a proposed reduction of wages, or with reference to certain regulations of the establishment wherein they have hitherto been employed. The stove-manufacturers of Albany and Troy are at war with the molders formerly employed by them—the latter having adopted certain regulations touching the employment of apprentices, &c., which the former deemed unjust and have therefore determined to resist. Hence thousands are now out of work, and thousands more soon will be. *The Albany Evening Journal* says:

"The Molders' League is said to have in its treasury about $3,000,000. With this reserve, it is proposed to establish a 'coöperative foundery' upon a vast scale. The disadvantage will be as between three millions and fifty or sixty times that sum. The capitalists will be able to control the mines, and virtually to close the market for iron against their competitors. They would also, by their relations with factors, make it very difficult to dispose of goods manufactured. We confess we do not see any prospect for remedy in such a plan, if it is tried—which must be very doubtful."

—We pray the molders to do that very thing which *The Evening Journal* advises them *not* to do. We do not suppose they have three million dollars, nor three million cents, in their treasury; but they probably have some funds, and more in the savings-banks, or hoarded at home. We pray them not to stand idle, eating up their little means and thereby weakening themselves day by day; and we more especially entreat them not to attempt by violence or menace to deter others from taking the places they have seen fit to relinquish. To do this is to violate both Liberty and Law, and array all law-abiding people against them. But they have a clear legal and moral right to make stoves; and there is no obligation of any sort to make them under the direction of "bosses." Let them set to work at the earliest moment.

The Journal says "the capitalists will be able to close the mines, and virtually to close the market for iron against" the [illegible] of the kind. Let them do it, and the duties on iron shall come off, and iron come from Europe cheaper than it can be brought from our own mines. But those who make iron will always be glad to sell it; and they who buy at the low prices now ruling can make stoves cheaper than those who have to work up stock bought at the higher prices which have ruled for the last two or three years.

Nor will it be found "difficult to dispose of goods manufactured," as *The Journal* suggests. If the molders can make good stoves, and make them cheap, they will be able to sell them. True, this is the slack season for the stove-trade; but good stoves offered cheap will nevertheless find purchasers. In this day of easy intercommunication and universal publicity, it were absurd to suppose that any class interest can prevent the sale of valuable products. If, then, the molders can make good and cheap stoves, we pray them to set about it at once. Even though they should thus earn but fifty cents per day, that is infinitely better than to stand idle—often *spending* fifty cents in the grogshops.

In saying this, we assume to decide no question at issue between the molders and their late employers. We assume the right of either class to manage its own affairs in its own way. But we hold that there is no real egress from anarchy of industrial interests but through an Organization of Labor which shall make the workmen virtually owners and masters of the shops wherein they work. Labor is now organized on a monarchical basis, which needs to be republicanized. The task is arduous; it cannot be effected in a day nor a year; but it ought nevertheless to be attempted at once. Let us have a system which makes every workman a partner in the concern to which his energies are given. The Yankee whale-ship, fitted out on a "lay," is a great improvement on the wages system. We have heard recently that certain iron-furnaces had been reorganized on a kindred principle. A tun of iron is represented, we will say, by the number one hundred, whereof the one is reckoned so many parts, the furnace so many, melting so many, puddling so many, and so on, until the *proportional* value of every element of cost is represented by its proper number. The iron being sold for cash, the naked price shows to every workman the sum to which he is entitled; thus Iron $80 per tun: Ore, 2 shares, $1 60; Coal, 5 shares, $4; Limestone, 1 share, 80c.; Melters, Puddlers, &c., their respective shares as pre-arranged—each man's share being in exact proportion to the price obtained for the iron. Give us this Organization of Labor, and the Tariff Question (like all others) would settle itself.

The Evening Post proposes to treat Southern disloyalty and disquiet as follows:

"The old method of suppression has been often tried, and has always failed. Let us try a new plan. Let us say to the Southern people, 'You shall be in all things as free as we are; you shall be represented in Congress; you shall say what you please, shout for whom you please, wear what colors you like; we only require that you shall grant the same right to us, that you shall keep the peace, obey and enforce the laws, and protect all others in the rights which you demand for yourselves.'"

—If by "the Southern people" *The Post* means *all* the people of the ex-Slave States, we heartily concur in the above. It is wise, humane, generous, far-seeing. But if *The Post* regards the Whites only—that is, the ex-Rebels—as "the Southern people," then it seems to us that we are not at liberty to make them a present of the rights and security of our late allies, the Blacks, even though we should thereby purchase immediate quiet and secure ample trade and large profits. It is easy being generous in the disposal of other folks' rights, but it is not always honest nor compatible with the dictates of honor and good faith.

"FORWARD TO RICHMOND!"

Mr. Hulburd suggests that our difference concerning Resumption is fitly typified by the difference respecting "On to Richmond" in 1861. The comparison seems to us a happy one, and we heartily accept it.

We hold now, as we held then, that an army of One Hundred Thousand Union Volunteers might, could, and should, have had possession of Richmond before the Rebel Congress convened in that city in July, 1861.

We hold that such an army would have crushed the Rebellion in a single decisive battle, developing a Union sentiment and inciting a Union uprising in every disloyal State.

We hold that the President's call for barely 75,000 volunteers to defend Washington was a woeful mistake. He should have called for One Million: to be accepted, enrolled, organized, sworn in and drilled in their several localities, subject to call by the Government so fast as proper arms could be obtained and service provided for them.

We hold that, had even the Fifty Thousand who were allowed to lie rotting amid the debaucheries of Washington, neglected, undisciplined, unbrigaded, unexercised in army movements, until all the fiery valor and absorbing patriotism which had drawn them so suddenly from their homes had been killed out of them, been set to drilling at once, and sent forward on the road to Richmond—then without a military obstruction—so fast as might be, backed by the Twenty Thousand fooled away on the upper Potomac and Shenandoah, the Fifteen Thousand useless at Fortress Monroe, and the Five to Ten Thousand encamped around Baltimore, it would not have been possible for the enemy to have arrested their march this side of the Rebel capital, nor to have prevented their first victory resulting in a collapse of the Confederacy.

We hold that the imbecility, hesitation, vacillation, half-heartedness and downright treason, that then misruled our Military Councils have cost this country at least Three Billions of money and Half a Million lives.

If Mr. Hulburd wants a repetition of the Scott-Patterson strategy of 1861 in our current dealing with the question of Resumption, our difference is one that defies accommodation.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Another of the South American republics, that of Bolivia, has joined the South American alliance against Spain. Immediately after crushing the armed opposition to his administration President Melgarejo [illegible] informed the Bolivian Minister at Lima of his determination to defend, in union with Chili and Peru, the common American interests, and on Feb. 24 the Minister communicated the intentions of his Government to that of Peru. The allies which are now joined together in an offensive and defensive alliance represent the following territory and population:

	Area in square miles.	Population.
Bolivia	374,000	1,987,000
Chili	159,000	1,559,000
Ecuador	240,000	1,040,000
Peru	250,000	2,500,000
Total	1,023,000	6,586,000

As the area of Spain is estimated at 176,000 square miles, and the population at 16,500,000, the united Republics contain about two-fifths of the population of Spain, but exceed that power in territory more than five times. Bolivia, like Ecuador, cannot furnish for the present any considerable addition to the allied fleet; but the formal alliance greatly adds to the power of resistance thus far displayed by Chili, and is a new guarantee for the final success of the republican institutions of South America in their struggle with Europe.

The United States of Colombia, which have a population exceeding that of any of the Republics above named (2,794,000), have preferred not to conclude for the present a formal alliance, but to content themselves with a strong declaration of sympathy. President Murillo, in opening the Colombian Congress, emphatically expressed this sympathy, but was silent on the subject of the alliance. In the Congress, a motion to join the alliance was made, but it was voted down. It is thought, however, that this resolution may not be irrevocable, and that the President elect, who will enter upon his office in April, may successfully employ his influence for bringing about the alliance.

INFLATION FALLACIES.

The Onondaga Gazette, after premising that "all parties" seem to be in favor "of resuming specie payments," continues:

"We are not much of a financier, as all our acquaintances well understand, but just here we would like to put in the inquiry and direct it specially to the consideration of THE N. Y. TRIBUNE: How, if we return to immediate resumption, will it be with taxes? A dollar in greenbacks now pays a dollar in tax; it will do no more if it were one of silver or gold. An immediate return to specie payments would not reduce by a single penny the amount now required in the way of taxes; but if the price of labor, agricultural products, manufactures, &c., be brought to a specie standard, thus bringing down the value of these various commodities, as THE TRIBUNE itself admits, would not the tax-payer meet with more embarrassment in paying the various Government claims made upon him, than from all the possible benefits that could accrue to him from a circulating currency founded on the precious metals? There seems to us to be force in this objection, and if THE TRIBUNE would condescend from its 'high estate' to enlighten us on this subject, we will be much obliged."

Answer.—*The Gazette* is badly mistaken in its most important premise. Since it is true (as it says) that, in case of Resumption, the prices of "Labor, Agricultural Products, Manufactures, &c., will be brought down to a specie standard," then it follows that our Government, which is a large purchaser and consumer of Provisions, Clothing, &c., &c., for its soldiers and sailors, of Iron, Timber, Labor, &c., for its navy yards and vessels, will buy them cheaper than it now does; so that we shall *not* need to raise so many millions by taxes as we now do; and, if we *should* continue to raise them, we shall be able largely and rapidly to reduce our National Debt.

But the whole truth is still broader than this. Of our National Debt, most of the principal and half the interest is now payable in specie at any rate. Our army of embassadors, consuls, &c., all have to be paid in specie. So do the officers and sailors of our National vessels on foreign stations. So, you see, there is no such economy in Inflation as you imagine.

And yet again: All salaries, allowances, &c., tend to creep up in times of inflation. For instance: the Police of our City had their pay increased $100 per annum because of the debasement of our currency, which is to come off whenever we return to specie payment. They are now asking for another $100 per annum, alleging that they cannot live on their $900 a year. And every day we are called to resist some bill to "fix," or "equalize," or "regulate" official compensation, whereof the purpose is to screw more money out of the tax-payers, because of the high cost of living. And this will continue until we get back to hard-pan, at least.

Friend! there is no profit to industry and sober thrift in calling fifty or seventy-five cents a dollar. Evidently you "are not much of a financier;" but it only requires honest instincts to realize this truth.

THE ABATTOIRS OF PARIS.

The Frenchman of Paris, proverbially the victim of tyranny, would look with amazement at the healthful privileges which the mild and beneficent sway of our City Government accords us. And nowhere would the contrast appear sharper than between the rigorous laws which regulate the Cattle Markets and Slaughter-Houses of that oppressed Metropolis and the almost irresponsible conduct of our own.

Indeed, there is neither Cattle Market nor Slaughter Pen in Paris. The great markets are at Poissy, thirteen miles distant, and at Sceaux, five miles away. The Poissy sale is held every Thursday; that of Sceaux every Monday. Within the city limits, though in the suburbs, are five public abattoirs where all the slaughtering for the town is performed. They are under the control of a Guild of Butchers, who are accountable to the Minister of the Interior, and are consulted when new arrangements are to be made by Government. The most vigilant supervision of police attends them, and no butcher may follow his trade without a license. The slightest detail in the slaughtering or sale of meat falls under the closest police regulation.

The great area of the Poissy Market is divided into three departments: the Calf Market, sale at 8 a. m.; the Cattle Market, sale at 10; and the Sheep Market, sale at 12. The Calf Market is a stone platform, three or four feet high, with a light, lofty roof resting on stone pillars, giving it the appearance of the pretty verandah above the Terrace at Central Park. And it is as clean and cool as that aristocratic lounging-place, though all the calves consumed in Paris are here inspected, chaffered for, and bought. All is quiet, orderly and decent. When the sale is over, the carts, strewn with fresh straw, are backed up to the platform, loaded, and strewn again with straw, that the calves may be as comfortable as possible. Then they may drive to Paris, but by the prescribed road, at the prescribed pace, for the convenience of the crowded city requires it, and the great Napoleon took time to arrange these matters when all Europe menaced his crown.

The Cattle Market passes off as quietly as the other. There is the same cleanliness, the same decency, the same care for the comfort of the animal. When the sale is over, the drovers set out for the city; but the road they may take, the pace they may keep, the number they may drive, the time they shall occupy, are matters which the Bureau decides. There is nothing to obstruct the road at the hours when the droves move. There is no undue driving, no lashing, no terrifying, no confusion.

The Sheep Market is as well ordered as the other two. Two fountains play within its area, and all is clean and healthful.

Cattle, calves and sheep, are taken to the abattoirs. These, though all within the city walls, that they may pay the octroi duty, are remote from the populous districts and stand in open places. They cost about $3,400,000, and return an interest to the city of over six per cent.

Montmartré, the largest, covers nearly nine acres of ground, and is surrounded by a high wall. The cattle, on their arrival from Poissy, or Sceaux, are hurried into a large, open space, where each butcher selects his own. They are then stalled in large, comfortable, well-ventilated sheds. Here they are carefully fed, watered, and kept scrupulously clean. The fodder must always be ready, and quantity and quality are regulated by enactment.

The slaughter-houses are separated by a court-yard from the stalls. They are exactly alike, solid, strong, and fire-proof. They are paved with stone, are light, cool, well-ventilated, and abundantly supplied with water. Each has two doors, one opening on the court, the other on a paved yard where are the benches on which calves and sheep are killed, the ground shelving to a gutter, that the space may be more easily and thoroughly cleansed. Each building is 33 feet long, 16½ feet wide, and 15 feet high. Each has a large windlass to bring the head of the ox to the ground where it is to receive the death-blow, and to suspend the carcass for dressing; and with ranges of hooks from which the prepared animal hangs, without touching the walls. All the blood drips into a sunk stone basin, and no parlor is cleaner than those slaughter-pens.

In other buildings, within the high walls of each abattoir, are the stables and coach-houses for the butchers; the rooms where calves' heads and sheep's feet are dressed; the place for the preparation of tripe; the melting-house for converting the fat to tallow; the place for packing it; the places of deposit for offal, and the water reservoirs.

Each day, every part of the several slaughter-houses is carefully cleansed. So rigid is the police inspection that no sick animal can be killed, no diseased meat can be sold and no atom which threatens health is allowed a moment's lodgement in the great area.

The subject of slaughter-houses is not an agreeable one. He who has experimental knowledge thereof is tempted to a diet of lettuce and water-cresses for the rest of his days. But if the business be a horrible one, is it not best to throw around it all the amenities of decency and all the refinements of civilization? Moreover, public health and public morals require that we should take a lesson from the admirable system of Paris. Here, day after day, weary, harassed, hungry and thirsty cattle are debarked from the ill-ventilated, crowded freight-cars in which they have been huddled for miles on miles of distance. Day after day, these herds are driven through our streets, terrified by the strange noises, the crowds, and the cruel urging of the drivers, to the filthy, unwholesome pens which we call cattle-markets. Taken thence to the slaughter-houses, often dens which they fear to enter and into which they are inhumanly forced, they are killed while their blood is fevered, their whole system deranged, and their flesh utterly unfit for food, as has been proved by chemical tests.

The Eighteenth Ward is full of these slaughter-houses. Sometimes, a clean and wholesome one appears; but for the most part they are foul, tainted with corruption, and unfit for a moment to receive the beef. From these places, the meat is taken to market and exposed for sale. The neighborhood of these lairs is of the most wretched. Poisonous air, reeking streets, an overcrowded and diseased population, receive the contagion of these pens, and, in turn, force contagion upon them.

Thus, in our very midst, we are training beasts of prey so fearful, that when they turn, and dreadfully rend us, we shall have no excuse of ignorance to render to the Power which shall demand of us our brothers' blood—the blood of the debased, squalid, filthy, lawless brothers whom we permit to invite the pestilence, which comes on the first hint of hospitality.

Nor is there safety for any, when the meat that we must eat is not food, but slow and patient poison. The Health Commission is diligently laboring to save us from the fatal folly of our disregard of sanitary laws. Let the best public opinion support it, and insist that the flagrant evil of city slaughter-houses shall not continue.

By the emphatic vote of 79 to 46, the House on the 21st passed the bill to facilitate commercial, postal, and military communication among the several States. It authorizes every steam railway company in the United States to carry over its road and connections all passengers, mails, freight, &c., from one State to another, and to connect with other roads at State lines, so as to form continuous lines of transportation. The measure is so obviously just that the only wonder is it should be necessary to enact such a law, or that anybody could be found to oppose it. Those who do so must assert either that Congress has no power over the subject, or that commerce and transportation between the several States *ought* to be restricted at the pleasure of any monopoly powerful enough to control a State Legislature, or rich enough to buy one. But the power is conferred expressly by the Constitution, while he who contends against its exercise makes himself a champion of the Camden and Amboy. We predict that when this bill becomes a law it will puzzle even a New-Jersey Chancellor to decide that the right of transit over that State can any longer be vested exclusively in one huge corrupt corporation.

This bill was passed by the House early in the session and went to the Senate, but was recalled because the wording of one clause was deemed to release the Illinois Central and other land-grant railroads from their obligations to the Government. That mistake has been rectified, and we trust there is no doubt that the bill in its present form will be speedily considered and passed by the Senate.

California under Mexican rule must have been wholly lovely to the British Free Traders. The wealth and industry of the entire State were occupied in producing a single article of export. She raised cattle for their hides, and threw away the meat. And properly so, for there was no market for it. But, on the other hand, see what careful and persistent protection of manufactures does for agriculture. The measure of its prosperity is the quantity of manure which it can purchase to increase the fruitfulness of the soil. McQueen says, in his statistics, that the market value of the manure used in England in 1850 was one hundred and three millions three hundred and sixty-nine thousand one hundred and thirty-nine pounds sterling! And what wonder? In that year England exported a *surplus* of her textile and metal manufactures alone amounting to £71,367,885. Nine years after, the surplus products she put upon the markets of the world amounted to the value of $778,464,875. What a profitable conjunction of the Loom and the Plow!

The Imperial Commissioner of Colonization—by which title the renovated Mr. Mathew F. Maury was known in the tropics—has "left Mexico in disgust." He is followed, it seems, by the "beloved Gov. Allen," late of Louisiana, who started a poor newspaper at the capital, and failed in a most Mexican manner. Real estate in Cordova threatens to become dear at a gratuity, and it is more than rumored that these gentlemen leave the country to escape the bad opinion of deluded immigrants. To those who remember Mr. Maury's recent gorgeous manifestoes, in which the magnificence and "hospitality" of Mexico were set forth in colors, there is some humor in this sudden collapse. Mr. Maury goes to Europe, it is hinted, to receive a purse of $30,000 or so from the *savans*. Now, if these gentlemen do not know Mr. Maury by this time, they have neglected an important science.

It is regarded as certain that at the next Papal Consistory one of the Bishops of the United States will be created a Cardinal. According to the prevalent opinion in Rome, this distinction is to be conferred not upon any of the Bishops who during the war showed a warm

sympathy with the cause of the Union, nor upon one of those who kept a profound silence on the National question, nor upon any of the seven Archbishops, but upon the special envoy from Jefferson Davis to Rome—Bishop Lynch of Charleston. Of course, this opinion rests only on rumors, and may yet turn out to be without foundation.

We see it also stated as probable that one of the Mexican Bishops will be raised to the dignity of a Cardinal.

The Convention of Texas has been startled by a minority report in favor of Negro Suffrage. Patrick Henry's speech in the Virginia House of Burgesses was doubtless more eloquent, but we are not sure that it was nobler or braver than the report read by the German delegate, Mr. Degener, at Austin. There is a good handful of Radicals in the Texas Convention, though not more than half-a-dozen open friends of suffrage, and these nearly all Germans. But it must be remembered that a year ago every anti-Slavery man and Unionist in Texas was liable to be hunted, maimed, blinded, and, far too frequently, murdered without mercy.

During the Winter of 1864–65, the attention of the whole country was called to two visits by the Hon. Francis P. Blair to Richmond, and to a subsequent conference at Hampton Roads between President Lincoln and Secretary Seward on our side, and Messrs. A. H. Stephens, R. M. T. Hunter and J. A. Campbell on the other, on the subject of peace. The letter from the Secretary of State to our Embassador in England, giving an official history of the whole matter, will be found in another column.

THE SPIRIT OF THE SOUTH.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 5, 1866.

A Scotch laird, in days of yore, had a feud with another laird. When he came to his death-bed, the minister in attendance told him that he could not die in peace and be safe unless he forgave his enemy. He thought awhile, and then sent for his adversary, to whom he said: "I feel that I am dying, and going into eternity. My minister tells me I must forgive you if I would hope for mercy. I therefore forgive you—but mind you, *if I get well, all this goes for nothing!*" Does this represent the character of Southern loyalty? Do the protestations of Union sentiment, of regard for the President and the Constitution by the late Rebel States amount to more than this—We submit to a necessity; but when we once get on our legs again, when we secure our old place in the Union, all that we have said and sworn to *goes for nothing?* We fear that this is but too true with many. What we overheard a Southern boy say to one of a group of boys, "Sometime when I'm fresh I'll try you; I'm played out to-day," expresses too exactly the feeling of very many Southern men toward the General Government. Their intention is not by any means to abandon all hope of realizing by diplomacy and intrigue what they failed to secure by arms. They are "played out" now, but they are watching for their favorable time. There *are* men of broad philosophical views, of real patriotic sentiment, like Mr. Stephens of Georgia, but they are *few* in number, and do not represent the general feeling of the people of the South. Some one has written: "You read of comets of which it is said that a thousand square miles of their tails might be compressed into one solid inch." This is about the measure and quality of *Southern loyalty*. There is very little love to the Union. Union men are not in favor, but rather those who fought most violently against the Union. Such is the result of several months experience in mingling with Southern people and with great numbers of Northern men who have traversed all parts of the Southern country. The testimony is fearfully uniform, and is supported by facts often of a startling character. There is scarcely a decided Union paper in the South; there are no Union gatherings except here and there a few hated Republicans, and, indeed, such meetings are only possible under military protection. Union men are not elected to office, are socially proscribed, and often subjected to annoyances and persecutions, and not a few have been murdered. In Baton Rouge, even in the presence of Federal troops, no less than eight Union men have been assassinated within a few months; in one case, a Federal officer was shot down by a third party who deliberately walked up to *him* and made a deadly shot. A highly respectable gentleman, who held office under Gov. Hahn, has been prosecuted on the charge of inciting the negroes to insurrection, when he was simply acting as their friend. A gentleman who attempted to establish a colored school in a town in Louisiana from which the Federal force had been withdrawn, was threatened with tar and feathers if he persisted in his purpose. A few days ago, in Tampa, Fla., a Dr. Dushon, an old resident, who for his Union sentiments had been compelled to go North during the war, having suffered meanwhile heavy pecuniary losses, lately returned with his family. That very night his house was assaulted by "loyal" men with brickbats and other missiles, and he has had to call for a Federal guard. Another Union gentleman told my informant, who was recently there, that as soon as the Union troops were withdrawn he should leave the place, not daring to remain or caring to endure what would be sure to follow. Not long since, a United States collector in a Louisiana district barely escaped with his life, a plot having been laid to murder him. A timely discovery of the conspiracy saved his neck. He fled to New-Orleans, and has since returned to his district with a military force. Another collector is missing, and is supposed to have been killed.

A Southern gentleman of high standing and holding an important office under the Government, said recently to a friend of mine, that if the State had its former *status* granted to it and the Federal forces were withdrawn, he could not live in his Southern home. He would, at any rate, be socially ostracized, and his situation made very uncomfortable. I might mention a great number of incidents going to show what Southern loyalty amounts to, and what might be expected in the event of a removal of the Government troops. A trustworthy friend just from Florida informs me that in a certain town in that State a Lieutenant, having mustered out his troops and remaining behind unprotected, was set upon while unarmed by some of the "loyal" citizens, who fired upon him several times, though fortunately without injuring him. He was then seized by one of the ruffians and thrown down. He succeeded, however, in getting the better of his adversary, when the crowd cried out for *fair play!* and separated them. Reporting the case to Gen. Foster, he was sent back to the "loyal" town with a body of troops to arrest the culprits, who, we trust, have ere this received their deserts. A gentleman who was sometime since in Alabama, says that in one important town which he visited, there exists a very bitter feeling toward Northern and Union men, especially among the women. He found it uncomfortable to meet Southern ladies—they were not even courteous—so that he withdrew from their society. A wedding took place between a Southern girl and a Northern gentleman. No one would act the part of groom or bridesmaid, and out of a large number of invited guests, only a few ventured to be present. In Southern theaters no national airs can be sung, or sung except to be hissed. What will be sung when the troops are all gone? *Nous verrons.* In Mobile, a clergyman who had sustained the Rebellion, but had subsequently come to a better mind, preached a sermon to his people on the duty of submission to Providence. For this he was *forced to resign* and all *for a sermon* which he had preached during or before the war to that same congregation with applause. A clergyman in New-Orleans recently spoke of "*our* cause as lost!" and went into a eulogy of Stonewall Jackson and his brigade as still marching on in the celestial sphere.

So much for the Union sentiment of the South. The feeling toward the blacks is not much better, with honorable exceptions. The late speech of Mr. Stephens takes noble ground in behalf of the negroes, and if all were of his mind, reconstruction would be easy. But unfortunately it is not so. The feeling still lingers in the Southern mind that the blacks belong to the whites—if not to individuals, at least to society or the State, and there is a hope of reducing the former to a condition of vassalage or serfdom. A Presbyterian minister recently prayed for "our late bondmen, born in our houses or bought with our money." They are still regarded as so much Southern property, which must in some form be recovered, if possible. Hence the hatred of colored schools, of the Freedmen's Bureau, and of all those efforts which are made by Northern philanthropists and Christians to elevate the black race. A late Southern religious paper is filled with alarm at the progress of education among the negroes, and urges the education of the white youth, in order to maintain the white ascendency. Hence it is that such a desire is felt for the removal of the volunteer troops—of all Federal troops, indeed. At any rate, if there must be United States soldiers in the South, let them be *regulars*. This is all the cry now. The *regulars* are largely in sympathy with the South in its hatred of the negro. And here let me give the remark of a Government officer, that the Federal *officers* are almost to a man opposed to the policy of the President. They know it to be against the welfare of the country and of the colored race.

The necessity of a Fredmen's Bureau aided by a military force is proved by constant cases of injury to the blacks. But the other day in Jacksonville, a colored man, for asking for his wages, was deliberately shot down by the monster who had employed him. A friend informed me of a case of outrage which one of the offending parties told him of, where a colored woman, for what the employer's son, a high-spirited "loyalist," considered a disrespectful answer, went to her bedroom, pulled her out of bed, and nearly "used her up" with a broom. "And what do you think she did?" innocently asked the father of this young hopeful. "She went straight to the Freedmen's Bureau, and trumped up a charge against me of assault and battery. Things have come to a pretty pass!" In this State, not long since, a "loyal" citizen set fire to a schoolhouse where 200 colored children were being instructed, saying, with an oath, that he "wouldn't have the —— Yankees teaching the niggers to read." He had previously beaten the children and insulted the teachers. At Memphis, some white boys threw fire-crackers from the street into a colored school, and when some show of resentment was made, the young scamps fired off their pistols into the room among the children. The young cocks crow like the old ones. Such are specimens of the Southern feeling toward the blacks. And these blacks are the truly loyal portion of the South. On the 22d of February, the only public celebration of Washington's Birthday in New-Orleans, was by the colored people, who assembled in Economy Hall to listen to an able and eloquent address on Reconstruction by the Hon. Mr. Durant, well known as one of the ablest members of the New-Orleans bar and a radical Republican.

Yet there are many white Southerners who "accept the situation" in good faith. I know of several planters, once large owners of slaves, who are honestly testing free labor, and dealing honorably with their laborers. One such, who lost largely by the war, told me recently that free labor was with him already a success, and that all the difficulty which exists between the planters and blacks was from the want of good faith on the part of the former. They had not, in numerous cases, fulfilled their contracts. Wherever they did, the laborers were willing to work. Such was his own experience last year, and that of his brother, on another plantation. The other day I was informed of two planters down the coast, who had been hard masters and denied all religious privileges to their slaves, but are anxious to please them, now that they are free. An intelligent colored minister, who had gone there to organize the people into a church, was welcomed as a friend. "He is just the man we want," the planters said. The reason is obvious. If provided with the privileges of the church and school, the people would live contented and without desire of change. By and by more planters will see where their true interest lies. But, meanwhile, the poor freedmen need protection. Let it not be faithlessly withheld. A generous but firm policy on the part of the General Government will be a great blessing to this Southern country. A gentleman just from Texas brings word that before the President's veto the people were settling quietly down, but that since that the old spirit is waking up, and there is no safety for a Union man.

Another sign. A straw, if you please, but "straws show which way the wind blows." Yesterday, which was Sunday, was also firemen's anniversary, and while the different companies were parading the streets and disturbing the devotions of worshipers with martial music, one of the bands struck up "The Bonnie Blue Flag," within sight and hearing of Gen. Sheridan. This insult was, however, promptly punished by a company of Union soldiers closing in around the obnoxious band and marching them off as prisoners. If these things are done in the green tree, how will it be in the dry? Let the military wholly retire, and the government of the States return to themselves, and what security is there for the well-being of the loyal, whether white or black? VIATOR.

TEXAS.

Unusual Excitement in the Convention—Report Excluding Colored Men from the Right of Suffrage—Minority Report in Favor of Negro Suffrage, by Mr. Degener, the German Delegate from San Antonio—Scenes in the House—Remarks of the Spectators.

From Our Special Correspondent.

AUSTIN, Feb. 26, 1866.

This has been a day of unusual excitement in the Convention, the House being startled by an avalanche of Northern Radicalism, in the shape of a report in favor of *negro suffrage*. The Committee to which the subject of suffrage had been referred, made a majority report, readopting the provision of the present Constitution, which reads thus:

"Every free male person who shall have attained the age of 21 years, and who shall be a citizen of the United States, and shall have resided in this State one year next preceding an election, and the last six months within the district, county, city, or town, in which he offers to vote (Indians not taxed, Africans and descendants of Africans, excepted), shall be deemed a qualified elector," &c.

As a member of the Committee, Mr. Degener, the German delegate from San Antonio, objected to this report, and, in the Committee-room, made several propositions to amend it, so as to give the elective franchise to colored men, immediately, or in the future; but all his amendments were rejected, and, finally, the Committee made the above report to the Convention, Mr. Degener alone protesting against it, and promising a minority report. This announcement caused considerable excitement within and without the Convention, and great curiosity was manifested to know the character of the forthcoming document. All supposed it would be radical, inasmuch as negro suffrage in his district was the issue upon which he was elected; but few persons supposed that he would so far brave public sentiment as to make an elaborate report in defense of a measure so odious to Texans. To-day, however, the report was read, dispelling all doubts as to its real character.

The scene in the House during the reading of the document was novel and somewhat exciting. The Convention was anxious to hear it, and requested Mr. Degener to occupy the rostrum in front of the Speaker's chair, and read from the Clerk's desk, so that he might be seen and heard by all. Gov. Hamilton, the Secretary of State, the Attorney-General, and other State officials, beside a number of military officers, occupied seats within the bar of the House, and appeared to be intensely interested in the proceedings. The usual business of reading newspapers and writing letters was entirely suspended, and the delegates sat in profound silence listening to the eloquent words of the noble foreigner, who, in defiance of them and of public sentiment, was thus teaching them the theory of their own, the American system of government, and rebuking them for not reducing it to practice, and thus rendering justice to the race they had so long oppressed.

Once, during the reading, the silence was broken by some member requesting that a certain forcible passage again be read. The reading of the report being concluded, Mr. Degener returned to his seat, and for some time not a word was spoken; the members appeared to be undecided as to what action should be taken. At length Gen. Davis (a Radical Union man) moved that the report be printed and referred to the Legislative Committee. This was opposed by some Opposition member, who did not believe the State should pay for printing *arguments* upon such a subject. Another admired the bravery of the gentleman from San Antonio, and complimented him for the learning and ability displayed by his report, but instead of printing it, he thought it should be treated with contempt and indignity. Finally, no action was taken, the President deciding that it must lie over, under the rules of the House.

The remarks of spectators were somewhat suggestive. A rough-looking but loyal old Texan, whose furrowed cheeks were moistened by tears which he vainly tried to suppress, said in an under-tone and quivering voice, "I thank God I have lived to see this day." "This is indeed a new epoch in our history." "Yes, for we have never had liberty of speech in Texas." "Damn that Dutchman! We ought to take him out and hang him." "Let's go right in there and shoot him." "What an able document." "It is perfectly invincible, and not a point can be overthrown." "He will get nigger suffrage before he gets out of Austin." "What a bold man he is." "He's the noblest Roman of them all." "A year ago no man could live in Texas and utter such sentiments." "I've seen a hundred men hung because they were suspected of being Abolitionists, and now to let this fellow live is too d——n bad." "Only let the Yankee soldiers get out of Texas, and we'll show these nigger-worshipers what can be done," &c., &c.

The majority report will be passed by at least a two-third majority, as will be the constitutional amendment excluding colored men from the witness's stand, except in cases where they are personally interested, in defiance of the recent act of Congress to the contrary. TEXAS.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Mr. Seward's Official Account of the Hampton Roads Negotiations—The Rebels Propose an Armistice at Home and a War Abroad—Mr. Lincoln Insists on Surrender and Emancipation.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1865.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. ADAMS.

SIR: It is a truism that in times of peace there are always instigators of war. So soon as a war begins, there are citizens who impatiently demand negotiations for peace. The advocates for war, after an agitation longer or shorter, generally gain their fearful end, though the war declared is not unfrequently unnecessary and unwise. So peace agitators, in time of war, ultimately bring about an abandonment of the conflict—sometimes without securing the advantages which were originally expected from the conflict.

The agitators for war in time of peace, and for peace in time of war, are not necessarily, or perhaps ordinarily, unpatriotic in their purposes and motives. Results alone determine whether they are wise or unwise. The treaty of peace concluded at Guadalupe Hidalgo, was secured by an irregular negotiation under the ban of the Government. Some of the efforts which have been made to bring about negotiations with a view to end our civil war are known to the whole world, because they have employed foreign as well as domestic agents; others, with whom you have had to deal confidentially, are known to yourself, although they have not publicly transpired. Other efforts have occurred here, which are known only to the persons actually moving in them and to this Government. I am now to give you for your information an account of an affair of the same general character, which recently received much attention here, and which doubtless will excite inquiry abroad.

A few days ago Francis P. Blair, esq., of Maryland, obtained from the President a simple leave to pass through our military lines without definite views known to the Government. Mr. Blair visited Richmond, and on his return he showed to the President a letter which Jefferson Davis had written to Mr. Blair, in which Davis wrote that Mr. Blair was at liberty to say to President Lincoln that Davis was now, as he had always been, willing to send Commissioners, if assured they would be received, or to receive any that should be sent; that he was not disposed to find obstacles in forms. He would send Commissioners to confer with the President, with a view to a restoration of peace between the two countries, if he could be assured they would be received. The President thereupon, on the 18th of January, addressed a note to Mr. Blair, in which the President, after acknowledging that he had read the note of Mr. Davis, said he was, is, and always should be, willing to receive any agent that Mr. Davis, or any other influential person, now actually resisting the authority of the Government, might send to confer informally with the President with a view to the restoration of peace to our common country. Mr. Blair visited Richmond with his letter and then came back again to Washington. On the 29th inst., we were advised from the camp of Lieut.-Gen. Grant that Alexander H. Stephens, R. M. T. Hunter and John A. Campbell were applying for leave to pass through the lines to Washington as Peace Commissioners to confer with the President. They were permitted by the Lieutenant-General to come to his headquarters, to await there the decision of the President. Major Eckert was sent down to meet the party from Richmond at Gen. Grant's headquarters. The Major was directed to deliver to them a copy of the President's letter to Mr. Blair, with a note to be addressed to them and signed by the Major, in which they were directly informed, that if they should be allowed to pass our lines they would be understood as coming for an informal conference upon the basis of the aforenamed letter of the 18th of January to Mr. Blair. If they should express their assent to this condition in writing, then Major Eckert was directed to give them safe conduct to Fortress Monroe, when a person coming from the President would meet them. It being thought probable, from a report of their conversation with Lieutenant-General Grant, that the Richmond party would in the manner prescribed accept the condition mentioned, the Secretary of State was charged by the President with the duty of representing this Government at the expected informal conference. The Secretary arrived at Fortress Monroe on the night of the 1st day of February. Major Eckert met him in the morning of the 2d of February with the information that the persons who had come from Richmond had not accepted in writing the condition upon which he was allowed to give them conduct to Fortress Monroe. The Major had given the same information by telegraph to the President at Washington. On receiving this information, the President prepared a telegram directing the Secretary to return to Washington. The Secretary was preparing, at the same moment, to do so, without waiting for instructions from the President. But at this juncture Lieut.-Gen. Grant telegraphed to the Secretary of War, as well as to the Secretary of State, that the party from Richmond had reconsidered and accepted the conditions tendered them through Major Eckert, and Gen. Grant urgently advised the President to confer in person with the Richmond party.

Under these circumstances the Secretary, by the President's direction, remained at Fortress Monroe, and the President joined him there on the night of the 2d of February. The Richmond party was brought down the James River in a United States steam transport during the day, and the transport was anchored at Hampton Roads.

On the morning of the 3d the President, attended by the Secretary, received Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, on board the United States steam transport "River Queen," in Hampton Roads. The Conference was altogether informal. There was no attendance of secretaries, clerks, or other witnesses. Nothing was written or read. The conversation, though earnest and free, was calm and courteous and kind on both sides. The Richmond party approached the discussion rather indirectly, and at no time did they either make categorical demands, or tender formal stipulations, or absolute refusals. Nevertheless, during the conference, which lasted four hours, the several points at issue between the Government and the insurgents were distinctly raised and discussed fully, intelligently, and in an amiable spirit. What the insurgent party seemed chiefly to favor was a postponement of the question of separation upon which the war is waged, and a mutual direction of the efforts of Government, as well as those of the insurgents, to some extrinsic policy or scheme for a season, during which passion might be expected to subside and the armies to be reduced, and trade and intercourse between the people of both sections resumed. It was suggested by them that through such postponement we might now have immediate peace, with some not very certain prospect of an ultimate satisfactory adjustment of political relations between this Government and the States, section or people now engaged in conflict with it.

This suggestion, though deliberately considered, was nevertheless regarded by the President as one of armistice or truce, and he announced that we can agree to no cessation or suspension of hostilities except on the basis of the disbandment of the insurgent forces and the restoration of the national authority throughout all the States in the Union. Collaterally and in subordination to the proposition that was thus announced, the anti-Slavery policy of the United States was reviewed in all its bearings, and the President announced that he must not be expected to depart from the positions he had heretofore assumed in his Proclamation of Emancipation and other documents, as these positions were reiterated in his last annual message. It was further declared by the President that the complete restoration of the national authority was an indispensable condition of any assent on our part to whatever form of peace might be proposed. The President assured the other party that while he must adhere to these positions, he would be prepared, so far as power is lodged with the Executive, to exercise liberality.

His power is limited by the Constitution. And when peace should be made, Congress must necessarily act in regard to appropriations of money and to the admission of Representatives from the insurrectionary States. The Richmond party were then informed that Congress had on the 31st ult. adopted, by a constitutional majority, a joint resolution, submitting to the several States the proposition to abolish Slavery throughout the Union, and that there is every reason to expect that it will soon be accepted by three-fourths of the States, so as to become a part of the national organic law. The conference came to an end by mutual acquiescence, without producing an agreement of views upon the several matters discussed, or any of them. Nevertheless, it is perhaps of some importance that we have been able to submit our opinions and views directly to prominent insurgents, and to hear them answer in a courteous and not unfriendly manner.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Charles Francis Adams, esq., &c., &c.

FROM THE MISSOURI TO THE PACIFIC—31.

Final Word About Idaho Mining—Colorado—From Boise, Idaho, to Portland, Oregon—An Election on the Desert—Burnt River Canon—A Coach Robbery—Baker City—Uniontown—Grand Round Prairie—A Philosophical Driver—The Blue Mountains—An Emigrant in Trouble—Umatilla—The Dalles—Sunday Law—Magnificent Scenery of Columbia River—Iron in Oregon—Gold and Silver—Roses in Winter—A Narrow Escape—Mrs. Victor's Poem.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Monday, Dec. 1, 1865.

A final paragraph about Idaho mining. Practical men believe that the Flint District ores can be taken out and reduced for $20 per ton. If so, it is even richer than Owyhee. It has some good water power—a most important consideration, for a 20-stamp steam-mill consumes daily 10 or 12 cords of wood, costing $6 to $10 per cord. With water-power, a small steam engine (five or six horse-power for a 20-stamp mill) is required for amalgamating. Fifteen-stamp mills are more economical than 10, and 30 than 20, only the same number of men being required to run them. Once more I urge capitalists designing to purchase, to look at the quartz regions in person, or send out a trustworthy agent. One week in the mines will give more exact and valuable information, than a year's study in a New-York office or library. The lateness of the season prevented me from visiting Idaho City, with its 3,000 people, the largest town in the Territory, and metropolis of all the placer and several of the quartz regions.

Colorado Territory is a good illustration of the early uncertainties of mining. Its gold-bearing quartz opened very richly, and during the first, wild excitement fully $20,000,000 of Eastern capital were invested. One company sold $600,000 worth of stock at par, for cash, [illegible] of its New-York office in a single day, and at the close of business hours was [illegible] in the police to clear the room of eager and impatient purchasers. As the quack advertisements say, "children cried for it." Thus quartz mills with an aggregate of 2,000 stamps were sent to Colorado, and mines opened. But at a certain depth the character of the veins changed. The gold was there, but associated with pyrites of iron, and could not be separated by any known process. From that day Colorado mining has been practically suspended. Of course, American ingenuity will prove equal to the emergency. After infinite experimenting, several processes for saving the gold are nearly demonstrated successes, and mining stocks which had "touched bottom" are once more appreciating in value. In Peru, silver mines are worked at the depth of 1,700 feet, and one California gold mine is opened 1,000 feet with no exhaustion of the ore.

At 2 a. m. I left Boise by Thomas & Ruckle's daily mail coach. A glorious sunrise found us on a monotonous sand-road, through desolate tracts of sage-brush threaded by clear, swift streams. We met many long pack-trains of horses and mules, loaded with Winter goods, from Oregon; and at 4 p. m., 80 miles out, stopped for the night at Weiser Creek. The single frame tavern and stage station beside the stream is the only sign of civilization visible to the carnal eye, but an election was going on to fill a vacancy in the Legislature, and from homes hidden in the desert hills, 28 American sovereigns had come forth "to execute a freeman's will." Every one voted for the Democratic candidate—a fair index of Idaho politics.

The second day, at Old's Ferry, we crossed the Shoshonee into Oregon. It vindicated the name "webfoot" which sardonic Californians have given it, beginning to rain violently the moment we entered the State, and continuing every day since. Over a tremendous hill, down into a beautiful valley, and we dined at Miller's, who boasts scores of sheep, hundreds of cattle, an adobe house with frame extension where he entertains guests every night, and a frame barn 100 feet long, like those of Oregon and mountain districts of California. He sells fodder to Winter travelers on this great thoroughfare, but never feeds it to his own stock, for a ton of hay is worth more than an ox or a cow, and the poor animals must pick up their own subsistence or starve to death. Our afternoon ride was among tall, upright mountains, along a shelf road, first upon one wall and then the other, of Burnt River Cañon, whose rich soil produces no wood but sage brush. Slept at Express Ranche, whose beds we, mere transient guests, found swarming with permanent lodgers.

Third morning: Raining again, and the roads navigable. Among these high hills, two months ago, the coach was robbed of $16,000 in the hands of two Jewish merchants, taking money to San Francisco for themselves and their brethren, to avoid express charges. After this brilliant experiment in saving at the spigot to lose at the bunghole, they will probably send their funds by Wells, Fargo & Company, who assume all risks of robberies. We approach settlements, dining at Baker City, which has an eight-stamp quartz mill in successful operation; and continuing along the broad, rich, Powder River Valley with bunch grass four or five feet high. In full view rise the Blue Mountains, well named, for under the white, gauzy clouds robing their snowy peaks, they are of the deepest, richest blue. After a hundred narrow escapes from capsizing in the uneven, miry track, at 11 p. m. reach Uniontown, where the road branches, the north fork leading to Umatilla, and the south to Wallula.

Fourth morning: Still raining. Cross Grand Round Prairie, 30 miles by 13, level as a floor and symmetrically inclosed by mountain walls. Its jet black soil looks like Kansas or Iowa, producing excellent grass and wheat, but too cold for corn. It seems to be an old lake bed, and is overflowed a part of the year. On one side is a hot sulphur spring with a basin covering an acre. Passing La Grande, a thriving, muddy village, capital of Union County, we began to ascend the Blue Mountains. Among the vehicular wrecks along our fathomless road, was a 3-horse ambulance, loaded with apples, one fore-wheel so utterly crushed to fragments that it might have belonged to the original "one hoss shay." On a log sat the driver smoking his brierwood pipe, and viewing the ruins with the utmost serenity. "Rather heavy, that," ventured one of our passengers. "Yes," he replied between the whiffs, "rather heavy on one wheel!"

In the deep solitude of the mountains, whose grand sweeps revealed great expanses of yellow pines, our horses wallowed along, the coach rocking like a ship in the trough of the sea. Toward evening we were among the snow, and the air was filled with fast-falling flakes, though the sun, so long hidden, was shining once more. After night-fall our road was blocked by an emigrant, his horses helplessly down in the mud, and his wife and three little children sitting forlorn upon a snow-bank. We rolled the horses three or four times over down the hill-side till they could find their legs; our driver hitched his own team to the stranded wagon and hauled it out of the quagmire; then, taking the woman and babies, we toiled slowly on, passing several other teams hopelessly mired in the darkness. At last, blinking lights through the deep pine woods indicated our approach to Meacham's, a large, pleasant station on the mountain summit, where we spent the night.

Fifth day: At 5 a. m. started in an open wagon, as the roads had become impassable for coaches, and abounded in vehicles broken down or inextricably imbedded in mud. In three hours emerged from the woods, and looked down upon the vast, bare, straw-colored valley of the Shoshonee, dappled with sun and shadow, and in the dim distance revealing Walla Walla, the third town in Oregon. Descending into the valley we rode all day among smooth, grassy hills, and at 7 p. m. reached Umatilla, on the Columbia. Boise City to Umatilla, 290 miles. In Summer the trip is made in 2½ days.

Sixth day: After waiting several hours for the fog to lift, started down the river on a pleasant boat of the Oregon Steam Navigation Company—an agreeable change, after 9,000 miles of staging. The grassy, velvety banks of the river are sometimes broken by abrupt basaltic cliffs rising 400 or 500 feet. Not a tree or shrub was to be seen on either shore. We passed many rapids which shook our boat like a rocking-chair. Some are really falls and look perilous, but steamers do not run by night. Though this one of a daily line, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s messenger, on board, had $100,000 of Idaho bullion in his pouches. In the evening we reached Celilo, took the railway for 14 miles along the river bank, past the enormous moving banks of white sand, past the poles for drying salmon, which the Indians—gone back into the mountains for the Winter—have left resting upon forked sticks; past the boiling, whirling, surging waters of the Dalles.

Seventh day: Confined at the flourishing town of Dalles, the second in the State, by the rigid Oregon laws, which prohibit even river steamers from leaving a port on Sunday. Unfortunately, the day was so cloudy that we could not see Mount Hood, which looms up grandly 50 or 60 miles away, and within a few months has been disturbed by several eruptions.

Eighth Day—Steaming down the river. Weather cold and rainy. The mountains, which rise abruptly from the water, deeply wooded with firs, were girdled with snowy strands of cloud. Some are crowned by stupendous rocks, carpeted with moss of yellowish green, very vivid in the falling rain. Hundreds of waterfalls leap down these mountain walls to the river, whose scenery grows on one greatly. Its grandeur and magnitude impress me far more than during our visit last Summer. The Columbia is incomparably the noblest river on the continent. The Hudson no more compares with it than does the Ohio with the Hudson. And so ends the journey from Idaho to Portland.

The mineral resources of Oregon are very great. The gold and silver quartz lodes already yield richly. Iron is found in abundance within 15 miles of this city. Some of it has assayed 60 per cent pure metal. Wood is plentiful, and the ore ought to be reduced here. The Pacific Coast uses 70 tuns of iron daily, but imports it all from the Atlantic coast, except the supply for Vancouver Island, which comes from Scotland. I hear much, also, of the Santiam gold mines, a few miles from Salem, capital of the State. They seem to equal even the rich deposits of Idaho.

Winter in Oregon means rain, not frost. The roses are in full bloom in the gardens, and often continue so until the new year. In this season the roads are so bad as to render the overland journey to California almost impossible; so the tri-monthly steamers are the only regular southern communication. They come from San Francisco in three or four days; but this northern coast is peculiarly difficult and inhospitable, and Winter navigation very perilous. The "Pacific," just in, was six days from San Francisco. The weather was a continuous gale, and the ship crowded. She had no mate on board, and the pilot died during the trip. For three days and nights the passengers were shut in the cabin; no one could keep the deck save on hands and knees, and Captain Burns never left the wheel. Once he was compelled to turn and run before the storm for 60 miles. Being nearly out of coal, he could not go back to San Francisco, and the bar at the mouth of the Columbia—probably the worst in the world—was so rough that he could only cross at the most imminent peril. If he lost the ship, no insurance could be collected, as he must [illegible] without a pilot. Again and again he approached the bar, designing to [illegible] were so rough that he dared not. At last, as children shut their eyes before plunging into cold water, he made a desperate attempt, and, by great good fortune and good judgment, succeeded in guiding the ship over and bringing her safely into port.

The flowing of the great river to the sea has suggested to Mrs. Frances Fuller Victor of Portland a poem worthy of the inspiring theme. It is entitled "Sunset at the Mouth of the Columbia," and I copy it from *The San Francisco Bulletin*, in slight atonement to the reader for leading him so long over deserts which by no means blossom as the rose, and among quartz-mines whose owners would fain have their richness told in Gath and published in the streets of Ashkelon:

There sinks the sun; like cavalier of old,
Servant of crafty Spain,
He flaunts his banner, barred with blood and gold,
Wide o'er the western main.
A thousand spear-heads glint beyond the trees
In columns bright and long;
While kindling fancy hears upon the breeze
The swell of shout and song.

And yet not here Spain's gay, adventurous host
Dipped sword or planted cross;
The treasures guarded by this rock-bound coast
Counted them gain nor loss.
The blue Columbia, sired by the eternal hills
And wedded with the sea,
O'er golden sands, tithes from a thousand rills,
Rolled in lone majesty—

Through deep ravine, through burning, barren plain,
Through wild and rocky strait,
Through forest dark, and mountains rent in twain
Toward the sunset gate.
While curious eyes, keen with the lust of gold,
Caught not the informing gleam,
These mighty breakers age on age have rolled
To meet this mighty stream;

Age after age these noble hills have kept,
The same majestic lines;
Age after age the horizon's edge been swept
By fringe of pointed pines.
Summers and Winters circling came and went,
Bringing no change of scene;
Unresting, and unhasting, and unspent,
Dwelt Nature here serene,

'Till God's own time to plant of Freedom's seed
In this selected soil;
Denied forever unto blood and greed,
But blest to honest toil.
There sinks the sun. Gay Cavalier! no more
His banners trail the sea,
And all his legions shining on the shore
Fade into mystery.

The swelling tide laps on the shingly beach
Like any starving thing;
And hungry breakers, white with wrath, upreach
In a vain clamoring.
The shadows fall; just level with mine eye
Sweet Hesper stands and shines,
And shines beneath an arc of golden sky,
Pinked round with pointed pines.

A noble scene! all breadth, deep tone and power,
Suggesting glorious themes;
Shaming the idler who would fill the hour
With unsubstantial dreams.
Be mine the dreams prophetic, shadowing forth
The things that yet shall be,
When through this gate the treasures of the North
Flow outward to the sea. A. D. R.

The Loan Bill.

The following is the Loan bill as it passed the House on the 23d:

Be it enacted, &c., That the act entitled "An Act to Provide Ways and Means to Support the Government," approved March 3, 1865, shall be extended and construed to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury, at his discretion, to receive any Treasury notes or other obligations issued under any act of Congress, whether bearing interest or not, in exchange for any description of bonds authorized by the act to which this is an amendment, and also to dispose of any description of bonds authorized by said act, either in the United States or elsewhere, to such an amendment, in such manner and at such rate as he may think advisable, for lawful money of the United States, or for any Treasury notes, certificates of indebtedness, or certificates of deposit or other representatives of value, which have been or which may be issued under any act of Congress, the proceeds thereof to be used only for retiring Treasury notes or other obligations issued under any act of Congress; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize any increase of the public debt; *Provided*, That of United States notes not more than $10,000,000 may be retired and canceled within six months from the passage of this act, and thereafter not more than $4,000,000 in any one month; and *provided further* that the act to which this is an amendment shall continue in full force in all provisions except as modified by this act.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall report to Congress at the commencement of the next session the amount of exchanges made or money borrowed under this act, and of whom, and on what terms, and also the amount and character of indebtedness retired under this act, and the act to which this is an amendment, with a detailed statement of the expense of making such loans and exchanges.

CHOLERA IN EUROPE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GENOA, Feb. 25, 1866.

The Sanitary Commission of Turin has recently published a report upon the cholera in that city in 1865. Its chief value is that it sheds some light on the probabilities that cholera will live through the Winter in Europe and develop itself next Spring.

It appears that the first case occurred on the 20th of June, 20 days after the arrival of cholera at Ancona. In July another case occurred, and in August three more. All those were so perfectly isolated that no other cases were developed in the city. In September there were no cases, and it is a fact which deserves particular attention, that until cholera ceased at Ancona and had been completely hedged off from any advance northward, no difficulty was found in checking its advance upon Turin.

In October cholera had become domesticated in Paris, carried there from Marseilles. Then a new state of things arose, and Turin was no longer able to defend itself. In the latter part of October the disease crossed the frequented Mont Cenis Pass and entered Turin. The French Government had adopted the policy of concealment, and the peculiar relations between Italy and France forbade the former to adopt a strict system of fumigation and inspection of Susa. At all events, no precautions appear to have been taken there at any time during the prevalence of cholera at Paris. Cases first occurred at Susa, and then were developed in Turin.

In October there were 2 cases; in November, 11. By this time the disease had taken firm footing in the city, and in December there were 26 cases and [illegible] deaths.

Now, bear in mind that cholera got footing only at Ancona and Marseilles (I do not speak of Spanish ports; for there is no proof that the disease got across the Pyrenees) and that North Italy defended herself successfully against the advance of the malady from Ancona, and from your conclusions from the fact that, so late as December, Turin was scourged with a cholera visitation from Paris. It is to my mind one of the best proofs of the reasonableness of those precautions which Italy adopted within her own limits, but could not or did not adopt on the French frontier.

But a fact of some importance is that in January, 1866, the disease still existed and 4 cases occurred, all of which resulted in death. In all, there were, between June, 1865, and February, 1866, 118 cases and 90 deaths. There is a vice in the making up of these statistics, or all other statistics of cholera are vicious. Fifty-five per cent of mortality is very nearly the uniform result of this class of mortality tables. But these Turin reports give 76 per cent. Put this with the fact that the 4 cases for January of the present year are all reported to have resulted in death, and we have an easy explanation, and that is that 20 or 30 per cent of the cases that actually occurred are not reported at all.

Perhaps when a man got well the doctors had doubts whether the case was *true* cholera—a most convenient method of shutting one's eyes to the extent of an existing evil.

My theory is that Turin derived French notions about the proper method of treating the public in matters of health, from the same source from which it drew the cholera. This theory is fully justified when it is remembered that the statistics now published show a hundred per cent. more cases than were reported at the time. In other cities—Ancona and Naples for example—the daily telegraphic reports seem to have been very nearly correct.

This small bill of mortality footed by Turin is not in itself large enough to deserve much attention. But when it is remembered that the only cold weather we have had this year was in December, and then read an official report that in so cold a city as Turin 90 persons were attacked and 71 of them died in that month, we have a valid ground for believing that the disease still lives in Europe. Add the fact that this report is dated February 1, and puts down four fatal cases in the month [illegible] of which the public were permitted to know nothing at the time, or [illegible] and we have no reason for feeling assured that the malady does not exist at this moment in Turin. The general public has lost interest in the subject, and the authorities are not likely to force facts of such a disagreeable character upon us in the newspapers.

I therefore reason that it is highly probable that, [illegible] on former visitations, the disease is hibernating am[illegible] us with entire safety to its own life.

The mildness of the Winter, which since Dece[illegible] has been like Spring in Italy, and singularly soft [illegible] in Germany, is an additional reason why you i[illegible] United States ought to look for an early arri[illegible] of Asiatic cholera in your waters.

There is the more reason why you should be cau[illegible] on this subject from the fact that you are not lik[illegible] be enlightened by French bulletins. The recentl[illegible] lished correspondence between your Health [illegible] and the French sanitary authorities, ought to sho[illegible] the folly of looking for warnings from that q[illegible] The Atlanta had a clean bill of health, and so will [illegible] vessels with cholera on board.

A first year of cholera in Europe is much less d[illegible] ous for America than the second one. In its pa[illegible] across the continent of Europe, the malady will m[illegible] noise enough to be heard of among you. But when i[illegible] steps on board French steamers in March, or April, or May, having hibernated in Paris or Havre, you must expect it to arrive off Sandy Hook unannounced. It ought to be very consoling to your public that your health officers understand this phase of French reticence, and are not likely to be caught asleep. But it is very discouraging to Sanitary Boards to be reproached, for their vigilance, as yours were by some journals in the case of the Atlanta. Therefore, let the people know the facts.

I do not write to alarm anybody; but I am thoroughly convinced that cholera can be kept out of New-York if every New-Yorker does his duty, and, therefore urge you to give a reasonable quarantine system a thoroughly fair trial. D.

MARRIED.

BOGARDUS—HOWARD—At the residence of the bride, on Thursday, March 22, by the Rev. H. C. Hadyn, Mr. E. R. Bogardus of Tarrytown (N. Y.), to Miss Helen M., only daughter of J. C. Howard, esq., of West Meriden (Conn).

DURYEA—THOMPSON—At Keyport (N. J.), on Sunday evening, March 18, by the Rev. Mr. Phelps, Mr. Washington Brooks Duryea to Miss Josie Leeds Thompson, both of this city. No cards.

HUTCHINS—HATFIELD—On the 21st inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, Mechanicsville, N. Y., by the Rev. O. J. Squires, M. F. Hutchins of San Francisco, to Carrie A. J. Hatfield, of Mechanicsville, N. Y. No cards. California papers please copy.

ROE—HALLOCK—On Monday, March 19, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. C. S. Williams, Geo. F. Roe to Julia E., only daughter of James Hallock, Esq., of Smithtown Branch, L. I. No cards.

SWIFT—ROSE—On Wednesday, March 21, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. Dr. A. A. Wood, Levinus M. Swift of Cornwall (Conn.), to Cornelia W., only daughter of Sherman Rose, esq., of Geneva, New-York.

WINANS—WILLIAMS—On Thursday, 22d inst., at St. Paul's Church, Rahway, N. J., by the Rev. R. M. Abercrombie, D.D., John Winans to Miss Josephine M., daughter of Geo. Williams, esq., of Rahway.

MARRIAGE NOTICES are inserted in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for 75 cents.

DIED.

BENEDICT—In Union Township (N. J.), on Monday, March 19, of inflammation of the lungs, Willie, youngest child of J. L. and Christina Benedict, aged 15 months.

BERRY—On Friday, March 23, 1866, at New Utrecht, Long Island, Maria, wife of John Berry, in the 54th year of her age.

BRITT—On fifth day, third month, 23d, at Mamaroneck (N. Y.), Gilbert Britt, in the 75th year of his age.

FALL—Suddenly, at Malden, (Mass.), on Thursday, March 15, of congestion of the brain, Adelaide, wife of George L. Fall, and youngest daughter of Warren Jones of this city.

FOWLER—At Big Rock, Kane County, Ill., on Saturday, March 3, Weeden Fowler, aged 69 years, formerly of Little Rock.

GODDARD—Suddenly, At Nashville, on Monday, March 19, aged 24 years, Mary Agnes, wife of Dr. Charles E. Goddard, U. S. A., and daughter of the late Robert M. Barr of Pennsylvania.

HALSEY—At Nice, France, on the 10th inst., Hamilton R. Halsey, son of John Halsey, and son-in-law to W. M. Newell, in the 23d year of his age.

KING—At Paris, France, on Tuesday, March 6, 1866, Mark J. King of this city, in the 63d year of his age.

LORD—At sea, on board the steamer Australasian, from Liverpool to New-York, on Tuesday, March 13, Edwin Lord, aged 31 years.

PARTRIDGE—At Orange (N. J.), on Wednesday, March 21, of acute bronchitis, George Minturn, fourth son of George S. jr., and Helen D. Partridge, aged 2 years, 10 months and 8 days.

WOODWORTH—On Sunday, March 18, at the house of her parents, Mrs. Caroline Virginia Woodworth, wife of Charles R. Woodworth of Yonkers.

Announcements of DEATHS are inserted in THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for 75 cents.

[illegible]he Weekly Tribune!

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, March 28, 1866.

Terms of the Tribune.

DAILY TRIBUNE.
Mail subscribers, 1 copy, 1 year—311 numbers. $10.00
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
1 copy, 1 year—104 numbers........... $4.00
2 copies, do.................. 7.00
5 copies, or over, for each copy......... 3.00
WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
1 copy, 1 year—52 numbers.............. $2.00
TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE TRIBUNE.
DAILY TRIBUNE, ordinary advertisements, classified under their proper heads, 15 cents per line, each insertion.
WEEKLY TRIBUNE, $1 per line, each insertion; on fifth page, $1 50 per line.
SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, 25 cents per line, each insertion.
Address THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

Persons sending for back numbers of THE TRIBUNE are informed that if the papers are not sent it is because we have none on hand.

THE NEW VETO.

Having been among those who could not help evincing impatience with the tameness and slowness of our Government when the knife was first thrust at its life by slaveholding treason—having with difficulty endured the imbecilities and treacheries which culminated in the Bull Run disaster—having found it impossible to endure silently, unprotestingly, the obstinate dawdling and purposeless strategy of McClellan and Buell—yet having lived to see all this, in God's good time, work out for our country a grander, truer deliverance than was contemplated by our short-sighted ken—we feel moved to thank Andrew Johnson for his undesigned but most important demonstration of the vital truth that no class or race can be trusted with the rights of another, but that the only security for Liberty and Justice [illegible] in the securing of All Men's Rights under the only safe guaranty of All Men's Votes.

Let us thank Mr. Johnson that his Veto is so sweeping. He might have phrased it more cunningly; but he has chosen to let us know that it is not this particular bill that has provoked his opposition, but that *any* measure whereby Congress shall attempt to protect the Southern Blacks against White abuse and oppression must encounter his determined, deadly opposition. It is not to a mode of doing the thing, but to the thing that Congress proposes to do, that Mr. Johnson's main objection lies; consequently, it is idle to hope that any bill which provides—no matter how cautiously, timidly—for the protection of the Blacks, will receive his sanction. It is, therefore, idle to consider his reasons in detail; since his main objection is not to any detail, but to the purpose and necessary scope of the measure.

Let us rejoice, then, that it is thus made still clearer that *the Blacks can have no other protection than that of their own votes.* The Freedmen's Bureau must go; the Civil Rights of the Blacks must remain such, and only such, as their respective States choose to accord them. If, then, they are to remain subjects and Pariahs in the land of their birth, they can have no rights at all; for [illegible] bone thrown by contemptuous [illegible] a beggar's dog is not his by right but by [illegible] favor. The Blacks must vote, or those who [illegible] hate them will verify their own prediction that they cannot live free among us, but must perish from off the face of the earth. Happily, there is another issue—that to be attained through a legal recognition of the great truth that "all men are created equal, and endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness;" and that "governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed." When these vital truths are recognized and obeyed, as they must be, then will our land have true, enduring peace.

CONNECTICUT.

The Sham Democracy carried Connecticut for the last time in 1853. Since then, they have sanguinely hoped to carry it—believed themselves just on the point of carrying it—several times; but their fond illusions have been ruthlessly dispelled by the returns. Here is the record:

Years.	Whig.	Abolition.	Democratic.
1852. Gov. Kendrick	28,241	Gillette...2,803	Seymour...31,624
Prest. Scott	30,359	Hale.....3,160	Pierce...33,249
1853. Gov. Dutton	30,671	Gillette...8,926	Seymour...30,814
		Temperance.	
1854. Gov. Dutton*	19,465	Chapman...19,672	Ingham...28,538
	American.		
1855. Gov. Minor	28,078		Ingham...27,290
1856. Gov. †Minor	28,168	Welles....6,740	Ingham...32,704
	Republican.	*American.*	
Prest. Fremont	42,715	Fillmore...2,615	Buch'nan...34,995
1857. Gov. Holley	35,702		Ingham...31,156
1858. Gov. Buckingham	36,298		Pratt...33,549
1859. Gov. Buckingham	40,329		Pratt...38,369
1860. Gov. Buckingham	44,458		Seymour...42,917
Prest. Lincoln	43,972		Douglas...17,374
Bell		3,291	Breckinridge...16,493
1861. Gov. Buckingham	43,012		Loomis...40,926
1862. Gov. Buckingham	39,782		Loomis...30,624
1863. Gov. Buckingham	41,023		Seymour...38,395
1864. Gov. Buckingham	39,820		Seymour...34,162
Prest. Lincoln	44,691		McClellan...42,285
1865. Gov. Buckingham	42,374		Seymour...31,339

NOTE.—The heaviest vote ever cast in the State was that for Governor in 1860, when Buckingham beat T. H. Seymour by 541 majority.

* Chosen by the Legislature.

† Rockwell (Whig) received 1,215 votes. Minor chosen by the Legislature.

—It will be seen that, in the fifteen State or Presidential Elections held since 1853, the leaders of the Sham Democracy have been, in at least five contests, as sanguine of a triumph as they now are, and have stimulated their followers to do their very worst, in the confident assurance of success. They did not tolerate a doubt of such a result in the Spring of '63, and were almost equally confident in the Autumn of '64: yet they were beaten by 2,637 majority in the former, and 2,406 in the latter. In either instance, they counted largely on the votes of "conservative Republicans," which they did not find in the ballot-boxes—or rather, which they found there counting against them. Yet they are now counting their unhatched chickens once more, as confidently as though they had never felt the pangs of disappointment.

But we would not have the Republican-Unionists believe that they are to be easily beaten. The State is close, and they have naturalized not less than 3,000 voters for this express occasion. Of the Young Americans who this year attain their majority, at least three-fourths will vote for Hawley; but the newly naturalized vote is even more decidedly against him. We entreat, then, every citizen of Connecticut, every Republican, who is now absent from his State, to go home at once and help organize to call out the vote next Monday; we exhort every citizen of Connecticut who does business in this City to go home on Friday night with his business so arranged that he need not return to it till Tuesday; and we implore every Republican now in the State to remain there till the polls close, and do his very utmost for the holy cause of Nationality, Justice and the Rights of Man.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

The Herald prints as official the following statement of the verified returns of moneys received by the several journals named below for Advertisements; namely:

Paper.	*Thirteen months ending Dec. 31, 1864.*	*For the Year 1865.*
Herald	$577,455	$662,192
Tribune	260,960	301,841
Times	251,812	284,412
Evening Post	163,177	222,715
World	128,056	177,204
Transcript	62,644	164,461
Journal of Commerce	109,595	*127,120
Staats Zeitung	67,550	126,380
Sun	94,328	101,793
Commercial Advertiser	60,322	77,556
Daily News	48,968	77,048
Evening Express	52,350	68,742
New-Yorker Demokrat	21,052	25,734
Totals	$1,878,267	$2,437,198

**The Journal of Commerce* return is defective; the last quarter not being in.

—Whereupon it coolly adds:

"*The Herald* returns are immensely larger than those of any other journal."

—Of course they are. *The Herald* charges *forty* cents per line for ordinary advertisements; and it prints a Sunday edition, which THE TRIBUNE does not. THE TRIBUNE asks *fifteen* cents. This disparity more than accounts for the difference in the respective sums received by the two concerns. We have done the more advertising for the public, but done it cheaper: raise our prices to an equality with *The Herald's*, and our receipts would be the larger. If there is anything demanding public admiration in the fact that *The Herald* charges nearly thrice as much for advertising as we do, that journal is entitled to the credit of it: so we give it the benefit of our wider circulation.

The House on the 23d passed—89 to 53—the Finance bill, so amended that the Secretary of the Treasury is forbidden to redeem more than $10,000,000 of Greenbacks within the next six months, nor more than $4,000,000 in any one month.

As thus crippled, it is our impression that the bill ought not to become a law; and, if concurred in by the Senate, we predict that it will be vetoed. It is bad enough for a Government not to pay its debts, nor even try; but to gravely enact into a law that, of a debt bearing no interest, and for which the value of the face has been taken—a forced loan at that—no more than 2½ per cent. shall be paid within the next six months, nor more than one per cent. a month thereafter, is too much like Repudiation to meet our approval. We see no difference in principle between this and Mr. Jack Rogers's proposition that loans made on the express condition that they shall *not* be subject to local taxation nevertheless *shall* be. But make the Greenbacks redeemable in specie on demand, and we'll unite in the effort to keep them largely in circulation.

The curiosity to learn the details of the reform bill to be proposed by the English Government was gratified on the 12th of March, when Mr. Gladstone, in a lengthy speech, explained the details. The bill reduces the qualifications of county voters from fifty pounds to fourteen pounds occupancy, and for boroughs to seven pounds rental, and to lodgers paying ten pounds for apartments. The measure will add about 400,000 to the present number of voters. The total number of voters in England, Wales and Scotland amounting in 1864 to 1,128,754, the new bill (which does not affect Ireland) will increase the aggregate number of voters in this part of the kingdom to about 1,500,000 in a total population of 23,000,000. The bill deals only with the franchise, leaving the distribution of representation for another session.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided what are known as the Massachusetts liquor cases. The laws of that State prohibit the sale of liquor, while the liquor-sellers, under the Internal Revenue laws of the United States, are required to take out a license. Being indicted under the State law and convicted for a violation of it, they went up to the Supreme Court on the plea that a license for the United States was constructive permission to sell, and paramount to the State Prohibitory law. The point was made and overruled in the State courts, and the supreme tribunal of the United States now affirms the Massachusetts decision. The prospect of a conflict between Federal and State authorities, on which the liquor-dealers had counted, seems to have disappeared wholly, and the State is left free to enforce its own statutes.

Wisconsin, after having been seven years without the Gallows, has just been the arena of a determined effort to reëstablish it; but its champions have been handsomely beaten, as we have already stated. The majority against it in the senate was only 2; but that in the House (15) was decisive. Much credit for this decision is due to M. H. Bovee, a citizen of Wisconsin, who has given time and effort to the work of enlightening public sentiment on this subject, and who was active in procuring, as he is in upholding the humane reform which honors Wisconsin.

The House on the 26th passed the new Postal bill, with very important amendments. The section authorizing the Postmaster-General to sell stamped envelopes at the value of the stamps impressed thereon was struck out—a most just settlement of that question. Sections authorizing the Postmaster-General to convey the foreign mails by sailing vessels, and to repeal existing laws for the publication of lists of letters uncalled for, were also struck out. Several other objectionable sections met the same fate; and the bill as passed has liberal features that are a decided improvement on the niggardly policy of the old law. Prepaid letters are by this bill to be forwarded from one office to another, and dead letters to be returned without charge; and money orders may be issued for any sum not exceeding $50—instead of $30 as now.

We judge that there is little room for doubt that James Stephens, the Fenian Head Center, has very recently escaped from Ireland. We infer that no general and formidable uprising against British rule is now meditated by the leaders of the movement on that side of the Atlantic.

Richard C. McCormick, late Secretary, has been appointed Governor of Arizona, vice Gov. Goodwin, chosen Delegate to Congress. This is an excellent choice.

The Senate on the 27th voted—22 to 21—that Mr. Stockton was not entitled to a seat, and voted down a motion to reconsider—so that question is settled.

CONGRESS.

SENATE, March 21.—Mr. Brown introduced a bill to aid the construction of the Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad—a road connecting the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico. Memorials were presented from the Minnesota Legislature for an appropriation to improve the Lake Superior harbors. Petitions were presented from colored citizens of Virginia, and from Pennsylvania, for equal rights; for a protective tariff; and from assistant-assessors for increase of pay. A resolution was adopted authorizing a contract with Little, Brown & Co. for publishing the U. S. Statutes. Bills were passed to grant land to Kansas in aid of the Northern Kansas Railroad; and to punish the alteration, forgery, &c., of official bonds and other papers. Bills were reported from the Judiciary Committee concerning appeals, &c.; and to provide for reporting the decisions of the Supreme Court. The West Indies Telegraph bill was taken up. Mr. Sherman's amendment authorizing Congress to fix the rate of charges was rejected, 17 to 19. The time for completion of the work was limited to three years, and the bill was passed. The House resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to supply vessels for quarantine purposes, was passed with an amendment limiting it to one year. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds in place of others lost was passed. The bill to incorporate the National Mutual Protective Homestead Company was called up, debated and postponed till to-day. After some routine business and an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—A bill to aid the Northern Pacific Railroad was reported back from Committee. Bills were introduced to equalize bounties, and to aid the Iowa Central Railroad. Resolutions of the Legislatures of Oregon and Iowa were presented. The Diplomatic appropriation bill was amended by authorizing a Solicitor to the State Department at $3,000 a year, and passed. The bill to facilitate commercial, postal, and military communication between the States was taken up, and after a long debate, during which Mr. Rogers of New-Jersey appealed to the House to wait till the termination of the charter granted to the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, which would be in 1869, the bill was passed, 79 to 46, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Ashley (Ohio), Baker, Banks, Baxter, Beaman, Bidwell, Bingham, Blow, Boutwell, Broomwell, Buckland, Clarke (Ohio), Cullom, Delano, Dumont, Eggleston, Eliot, Farnsworth, Garfield, Grinnell, Hale, Harding (Ill.) Hart, Hayes, Henderson, Higby, Hill, Holmes, Hubbard (Iowa), Hubbard (Conn.), [illegible] Kelley, Kelso, Kuykendall, Laflin, Lawrence (Ohio), Loan, Lynch, McClurg, McKee, McRuer, Merrill, Moulton, Payne, Perham, Plants, Price, Raymond, Sawyer, Scofield, Shellabarger, Sloan, Smith, Spalding, Stevens, Stillwell, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn (N. Y.), Van Horn (Mo.), Ward, Warner, Washburne (Ill.), Welker, Wentworth, Wilson (Iowa), Windom—79.

NAYS—Messrs. Ancona, Baldwin, Bergen, Boyer, Brooks, Broomall, Coffroth, Davis, Dawes, Dawson, Denison, Eldridge, Glossbrenner, Goodyear, Grider, Harding (Ky.), Hubbard (W. Va.), Hubbell (N. Y.), Jones, Kerr, Le Blond, Marshall, McCullough, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, Myers, Newell, Nicholson, Noell, O'Neill, Randall (Pa.), Ritter, Rogers, Ross, Sitgreaves, Strouse, Taber, Taylor, Thayer, Thornton, Trimble, Whaley, Williams, Winfield—46.

The bill as passed reads as follows:

Whereas, The Constitution of the United States confers upon Congress, in express terms, the power to regulate commerce among the several States, to establish post routes and to raise and support armies; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that every railroad company in the United States, whose road is operated by steam, its successors and assigns, be and are hereby authorized to carry upon and over its road connections, boats, bridges and ferries, all passengers, troops, Government supplies, mails, freight and property on their way from any State to another State, and to receive compensation therefor; and to connect with roads of other States so as to form continuous lines for the transportation of the same to the place of destination.

Provided, That this act shall not affect any stipulation between the Government of the United States and any railroad company for transportation or fares without compensation, nor impair or change the conditions imposed by the terms of any act granting lands to any such company to aid in the construction of its road.

Mr. Grinnell, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported back the House resolution to encourage education in agriculture and the mechanic arts, with a recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed. Mr. Bidwell, from the same Committee, reported back a resolution of inquiry as to seeds to be distributed among farmers, and asked that the Committee be discharged from its further consideration; and it was so ordered. Mr. Bidwell, from the same Committee, also reported back, with a substitute, the bill to amend the Agricultural College bill; which was ordered to be printed and its consideration postponed until the next day. A resolution was adopted to inquire as to making an appropriation to complete cemeteries for the Union soldiers. A resolution was adopted to print 10,000 copies for the House and 5,000 for the Commissioner of the Annual Report on Patents. After some matters of no general interest had been disposed of, the House went into Committee of the Whole, and considered the bill to reimburse Pennsylvania for war expenses. After a long debate, the Committee rose without a vote, and the House adjourned.

SENATE, March 22.—Petitions were presented from citizens of Pennsylvania that Congress will guarantee a Republican government to the Rebel States; and from savings bank officers that deposits in such banks be exempt from tax. Resolutions were adopted to print 5,000 copies of the special report of the Revenue Commission, and directing an inquiry as to the expediency of remitting the peddler's license tax to disabled soldiers. A bill to transfer the Smithsonian library to the library of Congress was reported and laid over. The Senate refused to take up the resolution granting the Senate Chamber for a lecture. Bills were passed to erect Louisiana and California into each a judicial district; and to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis. A protest was presented against the pending resolution for enforcement of quarantine against cholera. A bill granting lands in aid of a ship canal between Lake Superior and Lac La Belle was introduced and referred; and bills were reported for the relief of certain contractors, and to provide for the payment for quartermasters' stores, &c., furnished by loyal citizens. Mr. Trumbull called up the case of John P. Stockton, Senator from New-Jersey. The report of the Judiciary Committee was read, which favored the claim and credentials of Mr. Stockton.

The report states that Mr. Stockton was elected by a plurality of votes in a joint session of the New-Jersey Legislature, and was declared elected in accordance with a resolution previously passed in joint session repealing the majority rule. Every member of both Houses, 81 in all, was present, and voting when the resolution was passed, and it was carried by a vote of 41 in the affirmative, of whom 11 were Senators and 30 Representatives, to 40 in the negative, of whom 10 were Senators and 30 Representatives. The credentials of Mr. Stockton, under the great seal of the State of New-Jersey, are signed by the Governor, and are in due form. No objection appears to have been made at the time to the election. On March 20, 1865, 8 Senators and 30 members of the General Assembly of New-Jersey signed a protest against the validity of the election and forwarded it to the Senate. No law of New-Jersey authorizes a plurality to elect. The laws are silent on this subject—but they do authorize a joint meeting of the two Houses of the Legislature to appoint a Senator, and it has been the uniform practice of this joint meeting, since the foundation of the Government, to prescribe the rules for its own government. The question then hinges on the authority of the joint meeting to adopt the plurality rule, and the Committee, deeming that it had the authority to adopt this rule in the absence of any laws, State or Federal, to the contrary, reported in favor of Mr. Stockton's right to his seat.

Mr. Clark offered an amendment declaring Mr. Stockton "not duly elected and entitled to his seat," which was debated at length, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—A memorial from the Iowa Legislature for aid to the Iowa branch of the Union and Pacific Railroad was presented and referred. Bills were introduced to establish a port of delivery at Council Bluffs, and for the benefit of certain Indians. The resolution to amend the act of July 2, 1862, granting lands in aid of colleges, was discussed and finally recommitted. The House non-concurred in the Senate amendment to the bill for the sale of Marine Hospitals, and referred to a committee the amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill. The Senate amendments to the quarantine resolution were concurred in. The West Indies Telegraph bill, passed on Wednesday by the Senate, was taken from the table, read twice, debated at length, and finally referred to the Committee on Commerce. The House proceeded, as the business of the morning hour, to the consideration of the joint resolution reported yesterday from the Committee on Agriculture, to amend the Agricultural College Bill of July 2, 1862. Mr. Bidwell of California submitted some remarks in explanation and advocacy of the measure. After a discussion extending through the morning hour, the joint resolution was recommitted to the Committee on Agriculture. A message from the President and accompanying documents relating to the Republic of Mexico were received, referred, and ordered to be printed. A bill was introduced to allow persons who have expressed opinions on the subject matter of trials to serve on juries. The Senate amendment to the Deficiency bill for expenses of the Joint Commission under the Reciprocity Treaty—relating to the fishery survey—was concurred in. The amendment striking out the proviso that no portrait of a living person shall be placed on any United States currency was non-concurred in, and a Conference Committee was asked for. A resolution was adopted directing an inquiry as to placing disabled volunteer officers on the army retired list. A resolution was introduced requesting the appointment of a Commission on the cholera to visit Constantinople. A bill was introduced to amend an act granting land to Michigan for wagon roads, and at 4½ o'clock the House adjourned.

SENATE, March 23.—Petitions were presented for an equalization of bounties; for a modification of the revenue laws affecting brewers, and for the enforcement of equal rights in the Rebel States. Bills were introduced to aid the Southern Pacific Railroad; to grant lands to the American Forest Company; to revive an act in aid of a railroad from the Mississippi to the Texas rivers; to repeal section 10 of the act of March 3, 1865, and to prevent smuggling. A resolution to set apart a portion of the Senate galleries for Senators' families was offered and objected, to and providing and calling out the national forces. The Senate insisted on its amendments to the Civil Appropriation bill, and appointed a Committee of Conference. A bill to provide for holding a Court at Winona, Minn., was passed. Mr. Wilson introduced a joint resolution, which was referred to the Military Committee, that the omission from the muster rolls of the words "free on or before April 19, 1861," shall not deprive any colored soldier of the bounty to which he is entitled, and which is now or may hereafter be withheld by reason of such omission. The resolutions of the Missouri Legislature in favor of paying damages to the University of that State [illegible] by war were presented and referred. A resolution was adopted to discontinue the printing of the Chili Astronomical Observations. A report from the Secretary of War was presented in reference to the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, which was referred to the Military Committee. The case of Mr. Stockton of New-Jersey was taken up and debated at length. Mr. Howe did not concur with the report of the Committee, and argued that the New-Jersey Joint Convention had not legislative powers, and, consequently, that it had no right to adopt a rule for the election of the plurality candidate for United States Senator. Mr. Hendricks of Indiana made a speech, taking the ground that the joint meeting had the power to prescribe the rule and elect in the manner it did elect. Messrs. Clark and Cragin spoke against Mr. Stockton's claim to a seat, the latter insisting that the majority rule alone should prevail in the absence of positive law for a plurality rule; by the old law of 1794 a majority was required to elect, and that law had never been changed. Mr. Stockton replied to Mr. Cragin, that the law under which his election was held was altogether different from the law of 1794. He read from the law of 1845, under which he was elected, giving the joint convention the right to prescribe rules for its own government. Mr. Trumbull, as Chairman of the Committee on Elections, gave the reasons influencing the Committee in the preparation of the report, and referred to the legal authority given to the joint convention to prescribe its own rules. It had done so from time immemorial; it had been so since 1794, and it had a right to prescribe the plurality rule. Most of the members of the other House were thus chosen by a plurality vote. The common law of England was that all elections in which the elections were not restricted to a certain number of candidates, a plurality vote elected. Mr. Sumner said there were two kinds of elections in England. In popular elections a plurality vote elected; but in corporations, or elections by corporate bodies, it required a majority. After some further remarks, the question was taken on Mr. Clark's amendment declaring Mr. Stockton not entitled to a seat in the Senate, which was lost—Yeas, 19; Nays, 21. The vote was then taken on the resolution reported from the Committee, and resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Foster, Guthrie, Harris, Hendricks, Henderson, Johnson, Lane (Kansas), McDougal, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Poland, Riddle, Saulsbury, Stewart, *Stockton*, Trumbull, Willey—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Cresswell, Fessenden, Grimes, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane (Ind.), Morrill, Nye, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Wade, Wilson and Yates—21.

Mr. Stockton stated that he voted on his own case because Mr. Morrill had paired with Mr. Wright of New-Jersey, and had broken his agreement by voting on this question. Mr. Morrill replied that he had notified Mr. Stockton on the 21st inst. that he should feel constrained to vote on the subject, and suggested to Mr. Stockton to notify Mr. Wright of this fact. There was much excitement on the announcement of Mr. Stockton's vote, Mr. Sumner and others vehemently protesting against it; but the Chair decided that there was no rule on the subject, and announced the adoption of the resolution declaring Mr. Stockton duly elected and entitled to his seat. The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE—A bill to aid the Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad was reported and recommitted. Resolutions were adopted calling on the Secretary of War to state how much money is needed for improvement of the harbor at Maumee Bay, Ohio; directing an inquiry as to the expediency of placing a Navy-yard on the Hudson, opposite Hastings; calling for a report of expenditures under the Indian Appropriation bill of 1863; allowing full pay to officers not mustered in by reason of capture, &c. A resolution to pay officers and soldiers moneys withheld by courts-martial was reported on adversely. A joint resolution for relief of Alexander Thompson was passed. A bill supplementary to the Pension acts was passed.

It provides, among other things, that all persons now by law entitled a less pension than hereinafter specified who shall have lost both hands, or been permanently and totally disabled in the military or naval service and in the line of duty, shall be entitled to a pension of $25 per month; and all persons who, under like circumstances, shall have lost both feet or one hand and one foot, or been totally and permanently disabled in the same, shall be entitled to a pension of $20 per month; and all persons who, under like circumstances, shall have lost one hand or one foot, or been totally and permanently disabled in the same, shall be entitled to a pension of $15 per month. It also gives a pension to regularly commissioned officers who have died in service prior to muster, and that the period of service of all persons entitled to the benefits of the Pension laws, or on account of whose death any person may become entitled to a pension, shall be construed to extend to the time of disbanding the organization to which such persons belonged or until their actual discharge for other cause than the expiration of the service of such organization. Teamsters and others shall be regarded in the administration of the pension laws as non-commissioned officers or privates.

A joint resolution was passed providing for full pay to all officers who, without fault or neglect of their own, failed to be mustered in when entitled to be. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the Constitutional Amendment was referred to the Judiciary on the 13th of March, was lost. The House then went into Committee on the Pennsylvania Reimbursement bill, but a vote was not reached. The Loan bill was reported back from Committee with amendments and a proviso, and the House went into Committee of the Whole. After voting down several amendments and Mr. Hooper's substitute, the Committee rose and reported the bill, and it was passed by 83 to 53, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ancona, Anderson, Ashley, Baldwin, Banks, Barker, Baxter, Bergen, Bidwell, Blaine, Boyer, Brooks, Conkling, Cullom, Darling, Dawes, Dawson, Donnelly, Eldridge, Eliot, Farnsworth, Farquhar, Finck, Garfield, Glossbrenner, Grider, Hale, Harding, Hogan, Holmes, Hubbard, James M. Humphrey, Ingersoll, Jones, Kasson, Kerr, Ketcham, Kuykendall, Laflin, Latham, Lawrence, Le Blond, Marshall, Marston, Marvin, McCullough, McIndoe, Mercer, Morris, Moulton, Myers, Nicholson, Noell, Perham, Pike, Randall (Penn.), Rice, Ritter, Rollins, Ross, Sawyer, Scofield, Smith, Spalding, Stillwell, Strouse, Taylor, Thornton, Upson, Van Horn (N. Y.), Van Horn (Mo.), Washburne (Ill.), Washburne (Ind.), Washburn (Mass.), Wentworth, (Ill.), Windom (Minn.), Winfield, Wright.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Baker, Beaman, Benjamin, Bingham, Brewnell, Broomall, Buckland, Bundy, Clarke of Ohio, Cook, Dixon, Driggs, Eckley, Eggleston, Ferry, Griswold, Harding of Ill., Hart, Hayes, Higby, Hill, Hooper, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard, of N. Y., Hubbard of West Va., Hulburd, of N. Y., Hubbell of O., Julian, Kelley, Kelso, Lawrence of O., Loan, Lynch, McClurg, McKee, Orth, Paine, Phelps, Price, Shellabarger, Stevens, Francis Thomas, Jonn L. Thomas, jr., Van Aernam, Walker, Williams, Wilson of Iowa, and Wilson of Pa.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE, March 24.—The session of the House of Representatives was devoted almost exclusively to general debate on the President's Annual Message and his policy of reconstruction. Mr. Brooks made a personal explanation in reference to the published report of the discussion between himself and Mr. Garfield on the currency question while the Deficiency bill was before the House on Thursday. Mr. Moulton of Illinois in discussing the question of reconstruction, took exception to the President's policy, and said that "Andrew Johnson would not only go down to posterity as the betrayer of his party, but as an ingrate infamous in all time to come." Mr. Buckland of Pennsylvania spoke in defense of the President, after which the House adjourned. Mr. Hart advocated the extension of a suffrage to the freedmen of the South, saying that it was monstrous that 4,000,000 of people who had been made free and independent should be deprived of the right to vote, for no better reason than the color of their skin; and he contended that no more humane course could be adopted than to enfranchise the freedmen, and thereby strengthen the loyal white men of the South, in order to create an irreversible guaranty for the future peace and safety of the nation.

SENATE, March 26.—The Senate was occupied throughout its session with the Stockton case. Our special Washington correspondent gives the following account of the proceedings:

Upon the reading of Friday's Journal, Mr. Sumner rose to a question of privilege, and moving to amend the record by striking out Mr. Stockton's vote in aid of his own election. The proposition being one of grave importance he had reduced it to writing. Its reception was opposed by Mr. Saulsbury, who claimed that the action of Friday was a finality; the motion could not be entertained. Senator Foster overruled the point of order; when Mr. Sumner rose to a defense of his position, quoting largely from all available authorities of English parliamentary law and the notion of Congress so far as precedents could be found bearing in any way upon the case. The Senator's legal research was exhaustive, and his effort most successful. He was replied to by Reverdy Johnson with more spirit than power of argument. It was remarked by those familiar with Mr. Johnson's superior legal attainments, that what he has to say in vindication of Mr. Stockton's vote only made its impropriety the more glaring. Mr. Trumbull followed in a very clear and dispassionate argument, affirming the question to be a purely judicial one. This called forth Mr. Stockton in his own defense. He read from the Constitution that every State should have two representatives in the Senate, which Senators should have a vote. He claimed he had been sworn, and his name was upon the roll, and when called he has as good a right to vote upon this question as any other. The discussion was further continued by Messrs. Davis, Sherman, Lane of Kansas, Wade and Nesmith, until the weight of opinion, being so heavily against the Senator, he rose and asked unanimous consent to withdraw his vote, and gave his personal assurance that he would not vote again upon the pending question. Finally, action was gained by Senator Poland moving a reconsideration, which was carried. Then came a question of postponement till Thursday, and this was lost by a vote of 18 to 22. Mr. Nye urged immediate action, upon the ground that every Senator's mind was made up. He denied the partisan bias indecorously imputed to members' action by the Senator from New-Jersey, and severely rebuked the introduction by the Senator of the letter from Major Wright, son of his absent colleague at this state of the debate. Mr. Trumbull, counseling forbearance, moved an adjournment, which was carried. Before the final vote was taken in the Stockton case, Mr. Foster stepped from the chair and made an explanation of his action on Friday. An erroneous impression had prevailed that he had decided Senator Stockton's right to vote for himself. He said the question was raised in the form of inquiry by the Senator from Nevada, whether he had such right, and he had replied that the Senator's name was on the roll, and if called, he, the presiding officer, could not prevent his voting; but no ruling was made in the case, and the Senator had voted. The explanation served to correct a general and erroneous opinion to the contrary.

HOUSE.—Resolutions of Mr. Rogers in favor of taxing United States securities came up for discussion in the morning hour, and the whole of the hour was occupied by the debate. No vote was taken. Bills were introduced to establish a Manufacturing and Statistical Division in the Treasury Department, and to authorize a military and postal road from Cumberland on the Potomac to Pittsburgh. It was voted that two members be added to the Special Committee on the Air-Line Road to New-York, in order to give the friends of that measure a majority. Subsequently, Mr. Francis Thomas called the matter up, assuming that the increase of the Committee would bring up, *de novo*, all the matters already decided by it, and moved to reconsider the vote ordering the increase. After considerable debate the House refused to suspend the rules to allow the motion to reconsider to be made, the vote being 43 to 54. The speaker thereupon announced the appointment of Mr. Washburne of Illinois, and Mr. Wilson of Iowa, as the two additional members. A resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate a statement of the trade with the British Provinces. The Army bill was made the special order for Monday next, and until disposed of. A bill was introduced to incorporate the General Hospital of the District of Columbia. The vote recommitting the Postal bill was reconsidered, and the bill was amended by striking out several sections, and then as amended was passed. Mr. Davis from the Committee on Elections reported that Mr. Brooks is not entitled to his seat as a Representative from the Eighth District of New-York, and that Mr. Dodge is entitled. The report will come up on Thursday. After receiving several letters and memorials the House, at 4¼ p. m., adjourned.

SENATE, March 27.—Petitions were presented for a Soldiers' Home; for amendment of the tax laws; for a provisional government in Louisiana, and for other purposes, which were duly referred. A petition for an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting any State from disfranchising citizens on account of sex, was laid on the table. The Army Appropriation bill was reported with amendments. The bill to transfer the Smithsonian Library to the Congressional Library was passed. Bills were introduced relative to the Naval Academy, and by Mr. Doolittle to enforce the amendment abolishing Slavery. Mr. Stewart submitted a substitute for his resolutions lately introduced. The Stockton case was then taken up, and after a long debate a resolution was passed, by 22 to 21, declaring Mr. Stockton not entitled to his seat. The vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conness, Cragin, Cresswell, Fessenden, Grimes, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane (Ind.), Nye, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Wade, Williams, Wilson and Yates—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Doolittle, Guthrie, Harris, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, Lane (Kansas), McDougal, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Poland, Riddle, Saulsbury, Trumbull, Van Winkle and Willey—21.

ABSENT OR NOT VOTING—Messrs. Dixon, Foot, Foster, (paired), Morrill (paired), Stewart, Stockton and Wright.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table by the same vote. A message vetoing the Civil Rights bill was received from the President, without action on which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—A bill to admit steam agricultural implements and flax machinery duty free for one year was reported from the Ways and Means Committee, and on motion of Mr. Stevens was laid on the table. Bills were introduced to grant certain privileges to the Submarine Telegraph Company; to grant lands in aid of the Lake Superior and Lac La Belle Ship Canal; to authorize the change of names of certain vessels; and for the punishment of larceny in the District of Columbia. Resolutions were adopted to inquire into the expediency of a ship canal from the mouth of the River Raisin to St. Joseph River in Michigan; as to taxing National Bank Stock; and to inquire whether discrimination was made in favor of American steamers. A bill was reported for the benefit of the Winnebago Indians, which was passed, and other bills relating to Indians, which were referred. Testimony was reported from the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, and was ordered to be printed. After some routine business the House considered the Bankrupt bill, amended it, and went through all the sections, but no vote was reached. At 4½ o'clock the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE, March 21.—A bill was introduced by Mr. Stanford to transfer the towns of Hancock and Tomkins in Delaware County to Broome County. Bills were passed providing for three additional Normal Schools; to provide additional means of relief for sick and wounded soldiers. The Assembly concurrent resolutions in favor of giving our Navy officers an increase of pay were adopted.

ASSEMBLY.—The majority report from the Committee on Privileges and Elections in the case of the seat of James F. Crawford, of Albany, contested by Joseph L. Murphy, awarding the seat to Mr. Crawford, the sitting member, was adopted. In the evening session, the Assembly went into Committee of the Whole to consider the question of the new Capitol. A. W. Palmer moved to amend by reducing the appropriation to $100,000, and Mr. Littlejohn proposed to amend by appropriating $25,000 to make preparations for the construction of a new Capitol. The bill was made the special order for the following day.

SENATE, March 22.—Among the new bills introduced were those authorizing the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to increase their capital stock to $15,000,000, and incorporating the Drew Theological Seminary of the Methodist Episcopal Church. A bill was passed incorporating the village of Port Jervis. A communication was received from the Controller of New-York, covering a statement of the amount of judgments obtained against the city during the past fiscal year; total amount, $129,059 76.

ASSEMBLY.—The Niagara Frontier bill was made the special order for the following day. The New Capitol bill was made the special order for the following evening. The bill to extend the term of the officers of justice and clerk of the Eighth Judicial District of the City of New-York to Dec. 31, 1869, was passed, after a motion, by Mr. Curtis, to recommit, had been lost. In the evening session the pro rata freight bill which compels all the railroads in the State to carry way freight at a scale of prices graduated by the prices charged for through freight, with allowances for short distances over pro rata through rates, was passed to a third reading by a vote of 72 to 9.

SENATE, March 23.—A number of bills were passed, among which were those incorporating the Workingmen's Union, and amending the charter of the Farmers' Protective Union of the Counties of Kings, Westchester, Suffolk, Richmond and Rockland. Mr. Folger moved that the Governor be requested to call an extra session to try the charges preferred against Judge G. H. Smith of Oneida.

ASSEMBLY—The Niagara Frontier Police bill was again discussed, and it was finally referred to the Committee on Cities with power to report it complete at any time. In the evening session the New Capitol bill was the special order. The Speaker stated that if the House refused to allow the Committee to sit again the bill would be lost. The House refused by a vote of 49 to 63. A motion to reconsider was carried by a vote of 64 to 43.

SENATE, March 24.—The proceedings were uninteresting, and of but little importance to the State at large.

ASSEMBLY.—A report was made against the bill for the construction of an elevated railroad on Broadway, New-York, but the report was disagreed to by 27 to 68, and the bill was ordered to be printed and placed on general orders; reports against the construction of Rand's Elevated Railway in New-York; against the suspension railroad in Broadway and other streets in New-York; against an elevated railroad in Spring and other streets in New-York; also, against another elevated railroad in Broadway, were all disagreed to, and referred to the Committee of the Whole; reports were also made favorable to the construction of several other railroads in New-York, concerning the Central Railroad fare, and other bills.

SENATE, March 26.—The Assessment bill was considered at length, and amended by providing that the amount of indebtedness of a person shall be deducted from his taxable property, after previously deducting from the amount of indebtedness the amount of Government stocks or bonds owned by him.

ASSEMBLY.—On motion of Mr. Littlejohn a motion was adopted calling on the Canal Board for information as to whether the construction of the Niagara Ship Canal would not cheapen transportation through this State to the City of New-York, by causing competition with other rival routes for the trade of the Western States. A considerable number of bills were passed, among others those to incorporate the Workingmen's Coöperative Society of New-York; to incorporate the People's Produce Supply Company; relative to the New-York Medical College for Women; to amend the act for the benefit of married women by allowing them to insure the lives of their husbands. In the evening session, a long and desultory debate arose on a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Assembly on Saturday disagreed to the adverse report of the Railroad Committee on several New-York railroads. The motion to reconsider was lost 27 to 51.

SENATE, March 27.—A large number of bills were passed, among which were the following: Incorporating the New-York Annual Conference of the M. E. Church; to enable lodges and chapters of Free and Accepted Masons to take, hold and convey real estate. Mr. O'Donnell introduced a bill to incorporate the Iron-Founders' Association of Troy.

ASSEMBLY.—Among the bills passed by the Assembly were the following: The bill relative to powers and duties of Central Park Commissioners, and also to extend their term of office for five years; the bill to prohibit the Mayor and Commonalty of New-York from disposing of real estate belonging to said commonalty was lost, by a vote of 65 to 33—requiring a two-thirds vote; Mr. Stewart moved to reconsider the vote, and to lay it upon the table, which motion was carried.

Soldiers' and Sailors' State Convention.

The honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the State of New-York will hold a State Convention at Albany, N. Y., on Tuesday, April 17, 1866, at 1 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of taking such action as may be deemed advisable for the protection and advancement of their interests, and to organize a

permanent State Union, in conformity with the Constitution of the "Soldiers' and Sailors' National Union."

Each regimental or local association of soldiers or sailors, and each town and ward of city, will be entitled to one delegate, and each Congressional District to one delegate at large.

In towns where there is no organization of soldiers or sailors, they are earnestly requested to meet on the 12th day of April next, and elect delegates to the State Convention.

The proceedings of the Convention of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Union may be had on application to the members of the National Executive Committee.

The press throughout the State are requested to give this call a place in their columns.

O. F. RICHARDS, Buffalo, N. Y., late of 100th N. Y. Volunteers.

WM. L. BRAMHALL, Box 5,992, P. O., N. Y. City, late Capt'n 93d N. Y. V., and Brt. Lt.-Col. Vols. Member of the National Executive Committee.

G. M. VAN BUREN, Treasurer S. and S. Nat. Union, Washington, D. C., late Maj. 6th N. Y. Cav., and Brt. Lt.-Col. Vols.

A. B. SMITH, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., late Col. 105th N. Y. Vols., and Brt. Brig.-Gen. Vols.

WM. S. MORSE, late 1st Lieut. 6th N. Y. H. Artillery.

J. W. ARMITAGE, late Capt. 2d N. Y. Vols.

R. S. ROBERTSON, North Argyle, Washington County, N. Y., late 1st Lt. 93d N. Y. V., and Brt. Lt.-Col. Vols.

H. A. HALL, late Capt. 6th N. Y. Cav., and Brt. Maj. Vols.

JAMES C. ROGERS, Assembly Chamber, Albany, N. Y., late Col. 123d N. Y. Vols., and Brt. Brig.-Gen. Vols.

New-York, March 19, 1866.

Evidence on Reconstruction.

The testimony taken in reference to the States of Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia has been reported from the Joint Committee on Reconstruction. Among the mass of testimony, the most important is that of Gen. Robert E. Lee and Gen. Terry. Gen. Lee thought that the people of Virginia were willing to accept and abide by the issues of war in good faith, and pay their just share of both the Union and Confederate debt. Thought they favored the policy of President Johnson in restoring the whole country. Every one with whom he associated expressed the kindest feeling toward the freedmen, and were willing to pay them fair wages. Gen. Lee, in answer to a direct question, said that he did not think the black man was as capable of acquiring knowledge as the white man. In reply to a question as to the loyalty of the people of the South in the case of a foreign war, the General said he could not speak with certainty, but, as for himself, he had no disposition to join the common enemy in such a case, and never had had. He thought that the preference of its people of the South for the President's policy was for the restoration of their civil Government. Did not think Union men would be considered as social equals at present in Virginia.

Among other things the examination included the following important questions and answers:

Q. Do you think it would be practicable to convict a man in Virginia of treason for having taken part in this rebellion against the Government by a Virginian jury, without picking it, with direct reference to a verdict of guilty? A. On that point I have no knowledge, and I do not know what they would consider treason against the United States; if you refer to past acts—

Mr. Howard—Yes, Sir.

Witness—I have no knowledge what their views on that subject in the past are.

Q. You understand my question; suppose a jury was empaneled in your own neighborhood, taken by lot, would it be possible to convict, for instance, Jefferson Davis for having levied war upon the United States, and thus having committed the crime of treason? A. I think it is very probable that they would not consider he had committed treason.

Q. Suppose the jury should be clearly and plainly instructed by the Court that such an act of war upon the part of Mr. Davis, or any other leading man, constituted in itself the crime of treason under the Constitution of the United States, would the jury be likely to heed that instruction, and, if the facts were plainly in proof before them, convict the offender? A. I do not know, Sir, what they would do on that question.

Q. They do not generally suppose that it was treason against the United States, do they? A. I do not think that they so consider it.

Q. In what light would they view it? What would be their excuse or justification? How would they escape in their own mind? I refer to the past. I am referring to the past and the feelings they would have. A. So far as I know, they look upon the action of the State in withdrawing itself from the Government of the United States, as carrying the individuals of the State along with it; that the State was responsible for the act—the individuals, and that the ordinance of Secession, so called, or those acts of the State which recognized a condition of war between the State and the General Government stood as their justification for their bearing arms against the Government of the United States; I think they would consider the act of the State as legitimate; that they were merely using the reserved rights which they had a right to do.

Q. State, if you please, and if you are disinclined need not do so, what your own personal views on that question are? A. That was my view; that the act of Virginia, in withdrawing herself from the United States, carried me along as a citizen of Virginia, and that her laws and her acts were binding on me.

Q. And that you felt to be your justification in taking the course you did? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. I have been told, General, that you have remarked to some of your friends in conversation that you were rather wheedled or cheated into that course by politicians? A. I do not recollect ever making any such remark; I do not think I ever made it.

Q. How would an amendment to the Constitution be received by the Secessionists or by the people at large, allowing the colored people or certain classes of them to exercise the right of voting at elections? A. I think, so far as I can form an opinion, in such an event they would object.

Q. They would object to such an amendment? A. Yes, Sir.

Q. Suppose an amendment should nevertheless be adopted conferring on the blacks the right of suffrage, would that, in your opinion, lead to scenes of violence or breaches of the peace between the two races in Virginia? A. I think it would excite unfriendly feelings between the two races; I cannot pretend to say to what extent it would go; but that would be the result.

Q. Would she consent under any circumstances to allow the black people to vote, even if she were to gain a larger number of Representatives in Congress? A. That would depend upon her interests; if she had the right of determining that, I do not see why she would object; if it were to her interest to admit these people to vote, that might overrule any other objection that she had to it.

Q. What, in your opinion, would be the practical result? Do you think that Virginia would consent to allow the negro to vote? A. I think that at present she would accept the smaller representation; I do not know what the future may develop; if it should be plain to her that these persons will vote properly and understandingly she might admit them to vote.

By Mr. Howard—Q. I will put one question to you, to which you may respond or not, as you please. I wish to inquire whether you had any knowledge, while you were in command at Richmond, of the cruelties practiced toward the Union prisoners at Libby Prison and on Belle Isle? A. I never knew that any cruelty was practiced, and I have no reason to believe that it was practiced; I can believe, and have reason to believe that privations may have been experienced by the prisoners, because I know that provisions and shelter could not be provided for them.

Q. Were you not aware that the prisoners were dying from cold and starvation? I was not.

Q. Did those scenes come to your knowledge at all? A. Never; no report was ever made to me about them; there was no call for any to be made to me; I did hear—it was mere hearsay—that statements had been made to the War Department, and that everything had been done to relieve them that could be done; even finally, so far as to offer to send them to some other points—Charleston was one point named—if they would be received by the United States authorities and taken to their homes; but whether that is true or not, I do not know; it was merely a report that I heard.

Q. Were you in the same ignorance of the scenes at Andersonville and Salisbury? A. I never knew the commandant at Andersonville until I saw by the papers after the cessation of hostilities, that Capt. Wirz had been arrested on that account, nor do I know now who commanded at Salisbury.

Q. Do you not think that the State of Virginia is absolutely injured, and its future impaired by the presence of the black population there? A. I think it is.

The evidence of Gen. Terry does not coincide with that of Gen. Lee. He thought that if the President's policy was carried out, the military withdrawn, and the State of Virginia restored to the Union, there would be no protection whatever for Union men, white or black. The feeling at present was very bitter against them.

BULL'S HEAD.—With a falling off of more than 1,300 head of beeves, compared with the previous week, it is no wonder that prices should advance this, the last week of Lent, the clear, cold weather favoring trade, and speculation running high. From $10 to $15 per head was added to not a few droves which were bought and sold several times before being retailed to butchers, which was one of the causes of an advance of nearly 2 cents ℔ D. All the cattle were readily sold, and many butchers are on short allowance, hoping for a larger supply next week. Sheep are selling well at a little advance, in consequence of a scarcity of beef. Hogs have also gone up, with light receipts, and are selling quickly.

Super-Phosphates.

From The Philadelphia Commercial List and Price Current.

The man that draws from mother earth a greater amount of produce and of a better quality than the one who farms without knowledge, science, thought or system, is a public benefactor. The wealth, the success, the progress of this great country depend in a great measure upon the success of the agricultural classes, for they are the bulwarks of our national stability. There is a difference between a full crop and a half crop. Intelligence seasonably applied often averts or counteracts dangers, which ignorance never thinks of till it is too late to escape them. From what we read of the products of English farms, it is evident that the amount depends greatly on the mode of tillage—upon the proper application of super-phosphates and other manures. The crops raised in our country, as a general rule, would not sell for enough to pay the rent of a farm in England. Yet our produce sells nearly as high. The difference is that we raise *so much less on the ground*, owing to the want of good tillage and the proper application of ammoniacal and phosphatic stimulants to the soil. Farmers expect the land to do everything for them while they do nothing for the land. This will not do for any long period. The land gets tired of that way of farming. Wheat protests against it, corn pines away, potatoes, cabbage, fruit, and everything shrinks to a dwarfish size. The man's pocket shares in the general shrinkage. There is intelligence enlisted in the farming interests of the country. It is diffusing itself, but the whole lump is not yet entirely leavened. There are still fears of agricultural books and papers, of book-farming, and of super-phosphates, but this prejudice is rapidly disappearing. There are unmistakable evidences in this, from the fact that 12 years ago Messrs. BAUGH & SONS, the well-known manufacturers of Raw Bone Super-Phosphate of Lime could only find sale in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland for 50 tuns of that article, while last year they made nearly *ten thousand tuns*, valued at over *half a million of dollars*.

The value of ground bones as an enricher and a natural fertilizer of the soil is now acknowledged by every intelligent farmer, and they are not only extensively used in the adjoining States, but since the close of the Rebellion orders have been received from Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, and other points "away down in Dixie."

An immense establishment has recently been erected on Morris-st. wharf by Messrs. Baugh & Sons, for the manufacture of this invaluable article. Their lot is 2,500 feet long by 120 feet wide, extending east from Otsego-st. to the river front, with an excellent pier, and ample room for several vessels drawing twenty or less feet of water. Their manufacturing establishment is a mammoth one, occupying a space of 64x360 feet, with a storage capacity of 5,000 tuns. The crushing mills, &c., are driven by a 75-horse engine, and the machinery is so arranged that nearly all the work in the building is executed by their elevators. Their Raw Bone Phosphate is made by a peculiar process, patented by themselves, and embraces the manipulation of bones with their adhering organic matter—a true bird guano (of which particular sort they consume nearly all brought to this market), and sulphuric acid, all ground up and scientifically mixed, resulting in a coarse powder, the fertilizing qualities of which are too well known to require any commendatory notice from us. The guano employed is brought from an island in the Carribean Sea, and is claimed to be of the same origin as Peruvian Guano, but differing in the amount of ammonia it contains, owing to the difference of locality. The latter being taken from a rainless latitude the ammonia preponderates. The guano used by the Messrs. Baugh is of a very soft and soluble nature, and by their special process is supplied abundantly with ammonia, which is obtained from the organic part of the bone. It is held by many agriculturists that the ammonia as well as the phosphate of lime obtained from the bones of animals and the deposit of birds is of more practical value as a manure than the ammonia of commerce and the phosphate of lime of a hard mineral guano.

"But where do the bones come from?" it will naturally be asked. We will answer. There are now stored in the basement of this establishment 1,000 tons of Government horse bones and meat, all the glory that now remains of the gallant steeds that sent Gen. Jubal Early "whirling" up the Shenandoah Valley, and bore Kilpatrick's valiant horsemen on their victorious career. The agents of the firm are constantly receiving supplies from Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, New-Orleans, Mobile, and most of the other Southern ports. The pork-packing establishments of the West furnish a large supply—in fact, the amount coming forward from Ohio and Illinois requires the constant use of about $20,000 worth of heavy gunny bags. A single train of 23 car-loads of hog bones were received last Summer at one time. The reader would naturally infer that the collection of such a mass of animal matter at a single point would create an offensive and insufferable nuisance. Such is far from the fact. All the bones, &c., are perfectly dried and disinfected before they are received, by a process patented by this firm, and the only offensive odor which we found during our visit to the establishment was from the ammonia which is constantly escaping during the preparation of the super-phosphates, and every one knows that ammonia and phosphoric acid are the great enriching ingredients of Peruvian guano—the best of all fertilizers. The superiority and popularity of Messrs. Baugh & Sons' "Raw Bone Phosphate" has brought out many imitations, and they have been compelled, in order to protect their friends from imposition, and warn them against the purchase of an inferior article, to adopt a peculiar trade mark, which will be found upon every bag and barrel of their manufacture.

A branch office has lately been opened at No. 181 Pearl-st., New-York, where Baugh Brothers & Co. are established as general Wholesale Agents, and from this point they can readily supply all parts of the world with this celebrated manure.

PRESERVING SOLUTION.—We gave some years ago a brief account of this Solution, discovered by Mr. Spear, for preserving perishable fruits and vegetables, and our attention has been recently again called to it. Testimonials of various persons to its efficacy, and specimens of fruits retaining their original freshness after several months immersion, prove its preservative quality beyond a doubt. Time is a good test of such an article, and its use now for several years shows its value. The best chemists in the country bear witness to its perfect freedom from any harmful property, and there are probably yet untried applications of its preservative power which will still further prove its value. So far as it has been tested its success is unqualified.

A Kansas journal learns that the Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads have the contract for the transportation of some 10,000 troops destined for the Plains, and for the vast amount of supplies and Government freight for Fort Riley and western posts in Colorado and New-Mexico. The transit of these is to commence about the first of April.

[Advertisements.]

THROAT AFFECTIONS AND HOARSENESS.—All suffering from *Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness* will be agreeably surprised at the almost immediate relief afforded by the use of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. The demulcent ingredients allay pulmonary irritation; and, after public speaking or singing, when the throat is wearied and weakened by too much exercise, their use will give renewed strength to the vocal organs.

STODDARD'S CHOLERA SPECIFIC.

A sure PREVENTIVE and CURE for CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY, SUMMER COMPLAINTS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH AND BOWELS, &c. STODDARD & BURTON, Proprietors, Troy, N. Y. Sold by all Druggists.

"HE IS BREAKING DOWN."—How often one hears this said of a man who seems wasting away without any specific ailment. Invite him, if you are his friend, to build himself up with that admirable vegetable corroborant, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. In every bottle of IT, there is an installment of the elements of vitality he needs. Bid him try it.

THE HON. JOHN G. DOWNEY,

late Governor of California says:

"I most cheerfully recommend your Wines to all who desire a pure juice of the grape."

PERKINS, STERN & CO.,
CALIFORNIA WINES,
No. 180 Broadway, New-York.

DEAFNESS AND DISCHARGES from the EAR and Noises in the Head radically cured by the use of the recently invented Vegetable extract,

OTITINE.

Price $2 a bottle. For sale by all Druggists.
GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO.,
No. 36 Hanover-st.,
Wholesale Agents.

ITCH! ITCH! SCRATCH NO MORE!

"Itch" Cure in from 12 to 48 hours. "Tetter."
"Itch" SWAYNE'S OINTMENT. "Tetter."
"Itch" NEVER FAILS TO CURE "Tetter."
"Itch" Salt-rheum, Scald-head, all Skin diseases. "Tetter."
Price 50 cents. By sending 60 cents to Dr. SWAYNE & SON, No. 30 North Sixth-st., Philadelphia, a box will be sent by mail, postage paid, to any address.

3,500 BRICKS per hour are made by the "NATIONAL," which is a clay-tempering machine, and the bricks made by it WILL STAND ALL CLIMATES. Those made by the dry pressing machines will crumble to pieces on being exposed to frost. ABRAM REQUA, General Agent, No. 130 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisements.]

A VALUABLE BOOK FOR FARMERS.

D. APPLETON & COMPANY,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
Publish this day,

INDIAN CORN:
ITS VALUE, CULTURE AND USES.
BY EDWARD ENFIELD.
1 vol. 12mo. 309 pages. Cloth. Price, $1 75.

"For a number of years the author has given much attention, both theoretically and practically, to the culture and uses of Indian Corn, and has, during that time, accumulated a considerable amount of materials relating to the subject, and mainly derived from the experience of farmers in various sections of the country. . . . . The aim has been to condense within a small compass all needed and useful information, and to state facts, opinions, and results, as clearly and concisely as possible."—[Extract from Preface.

This book contains nearly 50 useful tables, of the highest value to Farmers, and of these more than 30 are new and original.

CONTENTS: Extent and Value of the Corn Crop; Adaptation to Varieties of Soil and Climate; Adaptation to the Wants of Man; Certainty of the Crop; Average Yield; Limit of Production; Improvement of Varieties; Introduction of New Varieties; Chemical Analysis of Corn; Seed for Planting; Time to Plant; The Soil and Its Constituents; Practical Mode of Testing the Soil; Preparation of the Soil; Manures; Planting; After-Culture; Enemies of Corn; Preventives and Remedies; Diseases of Corn; The Stalk Crop; Cost of Production; How to Obtain a Large Yield; The Largest Yield on Record; Uses of Corn; Cost of Beef Made from Corn; Cost of Pork Made from Corn; Cost of Mutton Made from Corn; Cost of Butter and Cheese Made from Corn; How to Make Feeding Profitable; Miscellaneous Uses of Corn; The Product of One Acre; Corn Culture at the West; The Manufacturing Interest in its Relation to Agriculture; Market Price of Corn, etc., etc., etc.

Sent free by mail on receipt of the price.

AQUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight! The ladies' treasure and gentlemen's boon! The "sweetest thing" and largest quantity. Manufactured from the rich southern Magnolia. Used for bathing the face and person to render the skin soft and fresh, to prevent eruptions, to perfume clothing, &c.

It overcomes the unpleasant odor of perspiration.
It removes redness, tan, blotches, &c.
It cures nervous headache and allays inflammation.
It cools, softens and adds delicacy to the skin.
It yields a subdued and lasting perfume.
It cures musketo bites and stings of insects.
It contains no material injurious to the skin.

Patronized by actresses and opera singers. It is what every lady should have. Sold everywhere. Try the Magnolia Water once and you will use no other Cologne, perfumery or toilet water afterward.

DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
Props. Exclusive Agents, N. Y.

CONSTITUTION WATER.

CONSTITUTION WATER, the only known remedy for Diabetes, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges, Irritation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidney, Catarrh of the Bladder.

The astonishing success which has attended this medicine renders it the most valuable one ever discovered. No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change which it occasions to the debilitated and shattered system. In fact it stands unrivaled as a remedy for the permanent cure of the maladies above mentioned, and also DIABETES, IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF MUSCULAR ENERGY, PHYSICAL PROSTRATION, INDIGESTION, GLEET, and every disease any way connected with the disorder of decay.

Persons, if conscious of any weakness, should take the CONSTITUTION WATER, whether broken down by excess, weak by nature, or impaired by sickness, the unstrung and relaxed organization is at once rebraced, revivified and built up. Well may this celebrated remedy be called the MEDICAL WONDER.

For sale by all druggists. Price $1.

MORGAN & ALLEN,
General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

A WORD TO THE WISE.—If to be "forewarned is to be forearmed," we know of no better advice to give than that as every person is in danger from attacks of Summer Complaints, Bowel Complaints, Dysentery, Diarrhea and possibly Cholera, that the "ounce of prevention" is found in DR. SETH ARNOLD'S BALSAM, a medicine that is admitted throughout all New-England, where it has been used for twenty-two years, to be the BEST remedy ever discovered. Don't fail to keep a bottle on hand, as it only costs 25 cents, and it will cure.

D. S. BARNES & CO., New-York, Agents.

LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
For Families and Manufacturers,
THE HOWE MACHINE CO.,
ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President,
No. 629 Broadway, N. Y.

CURES FEVER AND AGUE.—HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC NO. 10—Price 50 cents. Sent by mail. Address HUM. SPEC. HOM. MED. CO., No. 562 Broadway, N. Y.

COPPER TIPS protect the toes of Children's Shoes. It is a waste of money to buy any other for children's every day wear. One pair will last as long as three pairs without Tips. Sold by all Shoe-dealers.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION.—Ladies use Geo. W. Laird's BLOOM OF YOUTH. It renders the Complexion clear and beautiful. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Depot No. 74 Fulton-st.

ROGERS'S FRAGRANT ODONTOLINE — For Cleansing and Preserving the Teeth. Sold by all Druggists, Perfumers, &c., and by HOWARD, SANGER & CO., and W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., New-York City.

GROVER & BAKER'S First Premium Elastic Stitch and Lock Stitch SEWING MACHINES, No. 495 Broadway, N. Y.

DEGRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL warranted to cure Rheumatism, Deafness; one day Piles; Headache, Toothache, in 10 minutes; all Sores and Pains. Sold by all Druggists. Depot, Philadelphia.

DR. FOOTE'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

OLD EYES MADE NEW without spectacles, doctor or medicine. Pamphlet mailed free. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

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CROUP.—How it may be easily prevented. Also, CAUSE and CURE. Sent free. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

MEDICAL COMMON SENSE—400 pages, 100 illustrations, $1 50, sent by mail everywhere, post-paid. Contents Tables sent free. Address the Author, E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

CHEAP SOAP—PYLE'S "O. K."—good for the Laundry, Bath, or Toilet—becomes very hard, and unliable to waste. Sold by Grocers everywhere.

WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINE AND BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES, No. 625 Broadway.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 27.

U. S. 6s, 1881, cp.	American Gold.	Erie.
1,500.......104¼	5,000.......126⅛	300........82⅝
5,000.......105	5,000..s30 125⅞	700........82⅝
U.S.6s, 1881, reg.	Merchants' Bnk.	500....s15. 82⅝
1,000.......104¼	50.........113	700..2d call. 82⅝
1,000.......105	Mer. Ex. Bank.	200.....s3. 82⅜
U.S 6s,5-20s,'62	18.........107	Erie preferred.
2,000.......104	BnkSt.N.-York.	50.........80½
U.S.6s,5-20s,'64	10.........106	Hudson River.
26,500.....103¼	Shoe&L'thr.Bk.	100.......109½
U.S.6s5-20reg'64	5.........110	Mich. Central.
15,000.....103¼	BkCommonwlth	12.........103
U.S.6s, 5-20r.'62	10.........100¼	Mich.So. & N.I.
10,000.......104	10.........101	1,100.......81¼
U.S.5s,10-40reg.	Fourth Nat. Bk.	2,500.......81¼
8,000.......91	82.........98¼	50.........81¼
U.S.5s,10-40con.	50.........98¼	400....s30. 80
45,000.......91¼	Ocean Bank.	28.........80½
26,000.......91¼	15.........96	Illinois Central.
Treasury 7 3-10s, 1st series.	Bnk of Republic.	100.......116
	15.........109	Clev. & Pitts.
10,000 smll.100	Canton.	400.........80
4,500.......100¼	400.........47	500.........80½
2d series.	Central Coal.	200.........80½
3,000.smll.100	100.........45¼	500....b10. 80½
35,000.......100¼	Mariposa.	1,200..2d c. 80½
N.Y.State 6s,'73	100.........12¼	Clev.,Col.&Cin.
5,000.......93	West.UnionTel.	50.........115
N.Y. 7s, B'ty L'n	300.........62	Chicago & N.W.
3,000.......99¼	100.........62¼	100.........27¼
Mo. 6s H&S.J.is.	100.2d call. 61⅞	Chic.&NW.pref
2,000.......F 75¼	Quicksilver.	400.........56⅛
California 7s.	100.........40¼	500.........56⅛
1,000.......108	N. Y. Central.	500.........56⅛
Brooklyn 6s, w.l.	100.........92¼	Chicago & R. I.
2,000.......93	100.........92¼	100.........116½
Minnesota 8s.	200.2d call. 92¼	P.,Ft.W.&Chic.
1,000.......97	Reading.	50.........92
Harlem 1st mtge	200.........101¼	400.........92⅞
3,000.......97	400.........101¼	Chicago&Alton.
Central Nat. Bk.	200.........101½	300.........87
20.........108½	20.........100¼	

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

Ohio & Miss. Cer.	Clev. & Pitts.	Erie.
10,000.....25¼	400...b30. 80½	200........82¼
Spruce Hill.	400...b3. 80½	100....s3. 82¼
100........4¼	400........80½	600........82½
1,400...s3. 4¼	1,000..b3. 80½	700.....c. 82¼
1,000........4¼	1,700..s10. 80½	100........82¼
100........4¼	2,000..s3. 80½	100....s3. 82¼
Quicksilver.	1,000...s1 80½	200........82¼
200........41¼	1,200..b3. 80	300....s3. 82¼
N. Y. Central.	200........80¼	200....b3. 82¼
600........92¼	Chicago & R. I.	Mich. So. & N. I.
Reading.	100........116¼	200........81¼
200...b10. 101¼	Chi. & N.W. prf	100....b3. 81¼
200....b3. 101¼	100........56¼	300........81¼
	300........56¼	

3 O'CLOCK BOARD.

U.S. 5s, 10-40 cp.	Ohio & Miss. Cer.	Erie.
50,000......91	10,000......25¼	1,100......82¼
Treas. Notes 7.30s	Pac. & Wst. l. m.	500....s15. 82
2d series.	1,000......98	Reading.
42,000.....100	Penn. Coal.	200........101¼
17,000.....100	50.........142	600........101¼
3d series.	West. Union Tel.	Mich. So. & N.I.
10,000.....100	Russian Exten.	500........81¼
Tennessee 6s '90	13.........108	100...s30. 80
12,000......91	Mariposa pref.	100........81¼
Virginia 6s.	100.........18¼	Clev. & Pitts.
5,000......68	Central Coal.	600........80
West. Un. Tel.	100.........46	200........79¼
200.........58	50.........46¼	Chicago & R. I.
25.........57¼	P.,FW&Chicago	100.........117
	200.........92¼	

TUESDAY, March 27—P. M.

Gold opened with more firmness and closed at 127⅞@128, after selling as high as 128¼. Cash gold is scarce, and ¼ per cent has been paid for its use for one day.

The transaction in Government Stocks are not extensive, but prices are well supported and no large orders could be filled at quotations. State bonds and railway mortgages neglected, and hardly enough done in the miscellaneous list to make quotations. Western Union Telegraph fell after the board to 57@58 on a report of serious opposition. The general railway share list was stronger, but speculations in them are wholly confined to cliques and professional operators, and at no time since the Rebellion has the street been so bare of outside support as at present. "The public" are holders of stocks which cannot be sold except at a large loss; but, for the moment, there is no disposition shown to put them on the market, nor can a change be expected as long as call loans are so abundant and cheap. At the close of business, stocks were lower and offered freely. The rates were: New-York Central, 92¼@92½; Erie, 82@82¼; Reading, 101¼@101½; Michigan Central, 102¾@103¼; Michigan Southern, 81¼@82¼; Cleveland Pittsburgh, 79¼@79⅜; Rock Island, 116⅛@116¼; North-Western, 27@27¼.

Money on call is plenty at 5@6 per cent, and brokers' accounts are made up with great facility. Commercial paper sells at 7@7½ for the best, and there is nothing to be had at less; good bills, 8@9, and fair, 10@15 per cent, and a good deal that would be parted with at even higher rates, if buyers could be found.

Exchange is firmer, and best bills quoted at 107⅜@107½ for 60 days; second grade, 107¼@107⅜, and Commercial at 106¾@107; Francs, long, 5.25@5.23¾.

The exports (exclusive of specie) from the Port of New-York to Foreign Ports for the week ending March 27, 1866, were $6,127,258.

Freights are lower. The engagements to Liverpool are 1,500 bales Cotton at 5-16@⅜d.; 1,000 bush. Corn at 4½d., and per steamer, 200 boxes Bacon at 25s., and 200 tcs. Beef at 4s. 6d. To London, 7,000 bush. Corn at 6½d.; 40,000 bush. Oats at 6d., and per steamer, 100 boxes Bacon at 20s. To Bremen, 500 bbls. Rosin at 2s. 6d., and 100 bales Cotton at ⅞c.

Grain, Provisions and Other Markets.

TUESDAY, March 27, 1866.

ASHES—The market is moderately active and steady [illegible].

BEESWAX has been only in moderate demand and prices are heavy at 40c. for Yellow Western.

CANDLES—Adamantine have been in moderate demand and steady at 22@23c., 40c. for Sperm, and 50c. for Patent.

COTTON—The demand has been more active, principally from shippers, and with the advance in gold prices are firmer, closing at 40@41c. for Middlings; sales of 2,000 bales.

COFFEE—The market remains quiet, and we have no sales; the stock of Rio as made up by Messrs. Wm. Scott & Son is 84,679 bags, embracing 65,579 here, 2,000 in Philadelphia, 2,000 in Baltimore, 2,000 in Savannah, 1,100 in Mobile, and 12,000 in New-Orleans.

FISH—There is no essential change in Dry Cod since our last; the demand is moderate; sales of 500 qtls. at $5@$6 50 for St. George's and Grand Bank. Mackerel are in good jobbing demand, and prices are well sustained; we quote at $22@$22 50 for No. 1 Mass., $17 50@$18 for No. 2 do., and $14 for No. 3 do. Smoked and Pickled Herrings are quiet, but in prices we have no essential change to note.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for Western and State Flour is more active, and with limited arrivals of sound Flour, prices of the low grades are better; Family brands are dull and irregular; the sales are 11,200 bbls. at $6 60@$7 20 for Superfine State; $7 [illegible] $7 75 for Extra State (branded); $7 60@$8 15 for [illegible] State; $7 40@$8 for the low grades of Western Extra; $8 25@$8 75 for Shipping Ohio; $8 80@$11 75 for [illegible] and Family brands, and $11 85@$16 for St. Louis Extras. Buckwheat Flour is dull at $5 25@$5 70. Canadian Flour is firmer and in fair demand; sales of 280 bbls. at $7 45@$8 for the low grades of Extra, and $8 05@$11 50 for Trade and Family Extras. Southern Flour is also firmer, but not quotably higher; the receipts are light; sales of 750 bbls. at $8 70@$9 80 for mixed to good Superfine Country Baltimore, &c., and $9 85@$15 50 for Trade and Family brands. Rye Flour is dull and heavy; sales of 120 bbls. at $4 25@$5 50. Corn Meal is fairly active and firm; sales of 450 bbls. at $3 60 for Jersey, and $4@$4 15 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is very quiet; the firmness of holders checks business; the sales are 5,000 bush. at $1 60 for Old Milwaukee Club, $1 63 for New do. in store, and $2 40 for Common White Kentucky. Barley is dull and heavy, especially for common qualities. Barley Malt is dull and heavy; small sales of State at $1 25. Oats are more active, the demand in part for export, prices are better and are firm at the close; sales of 75,000 bush. at 53@54c. for Canadian; 36½@42½c. for New Western; 53@54½c. for New do.; 55½@56c. for State, and 48@50c. for Jersey and Southern. Rye is dull and prices are unsettled. Corn is fairly active and better, the inquiry is quite general, but chiefly for the home trade; sales of 82,000 bush. at 70@72c. for Unsound; 73@74c. for Mixed Western in store, and 75c. delivered; 77c. for Southern Yellow, and 77@77½c. for Jersey Yellow.

GUNNIES are inactive, and prices are nominal at 23½c. for Bags, and 24@24½c. for Cloth.

HOPS are in good demand for home consumption, and prices are well sustained; we quote at from 20@40@70c., as to growth and quality.

HAY—The market is very dull and heavy, owing to the large supply on band; sales at 70@75c. for Shipping, and 80@85c. for Retail lots.

IRON—Pig has been only in moderate demand, and prices are lower and very heavy; sales of 250 tuns at from $44@$45 for No. 1 American, and $45@$48 50 for No. 1 Scotch. Bar Iron is without change; sales at $110@$115 for Common English and American, and $120@$125 for Refined do.

LEAD—Pig is dull, but steady at $8 35@$8 55 for Spanish, German Refined and English. Bar at 10c., and Sheet and Pipe, 14c.

LATHS—Eastern are in good demand and firm; sales of 540,000 at $6, 3 mos.

LIME—Common Rockland is in fair demand and firm; sales at $1 80. Lump is nominal at $2 25.

MOLASSES—A fair demand prevails at former rates; sales of 300 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 39½@46c., and small lots Porto Rico at 65@70c.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits of Turpentine is firm and in moderate request; sales of 200 bbls., in lots, at 87½@93c. Crude Turpentine is quiet; sales of 100 bbls. at $6 50@$6 75. Common Rosin is more active and firmer; sales of 700 bbls. at $2 87½@$3; Strained and No. 2 are dull, at $3 25@$6; No. 1 and White $7@$11, and Pale and Extra at $12@$16. Tar is lower and dull; $2 50@$3 25 for Domestic. Pitch is quoted at $5 for No. 1 City.

OILS—Linseed is dull and heavy at $1 34@$1 35 for American. English is steady, but quiet. Crude Sperm is dull and heavy at $2 40. Crude Whale is firm, but quiet, at $1 2[illegible]. Lard Oil is only in limited demand, but prices are without change; we quote at $1 70@$1 85 for fair to prime, $1 40@$1 60 for No. 1, and $1 20@$1 35 for No. 2.

OIL CAKE—The arrivals of Cake have been moderate, but in excess of the demand, and with a further decline in gold prices have fallen off, and even at the reduction in prices there is little inquiry; sales of 230 tuns at 42@44c. for Western, and 45@51c. for City.

PETROLEUM—Crude is firm and in moderate request; sales of 500 bbls. on the spot at 25c.; we notice some inquiries for future delivery, but we hear of no sales being consummated. Refined are quiet but firm, at 39@40c. Free Oil is inactive.

PROVISIONS—There has been a fair business in Pork to-day [illegible]

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

[illegible]

Latest European Markets.

[illegible]

LATEST.

[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BAD ENGLISH.

A PLEA FOR THE QUEEN'S ENGLISH. By HENRY ALFORD, D. D. Second Edition. 12mo. pp. 287. Alexander Strahan.

Upon the first appearance of this little work in England, every word-fancier was up in arms, and a great battle of phrases began of which we have not yet come to the end. In the present enlarged edition of which a large number of copies have been already printed, Dean Alford defends himself against a host of opponents, and maintains his ground on various points of verbal criticism with not a little energy and a very agreeable vein of dry humor. He is such an accomplished master of the subject that he can afford to treat it in a playful manner without losing his dignity, and the kindly controversial tone in which he indulges adds much to the spiciness of the discussion. The volume is mainly devoted to an exposure of the common violations of pure English idiom which prevail more or less in good society, and are often found in the productions of esteemed popular writers. For the most part, we think Dean Alford is correct in his strictures on certain popular forms of faulty expression, and where his remarks may be called in question, they do not fail to be suggestive of sound principles and often of valuable information. The errors which he points out are of frequent occurrence among ourselves. We imitate our English teachers and models, even in their mistakes. The comments of such an acute and accomplished scholar as Dean Alford will be of good service to the cause of pure English in this country. We are therefore glad to find the present volume among the publications of a New-York house, and heartily recommend it to our students of Lowth, Lindley Murray, and Goold Brown, in spite of its bitter and prejudiced attacks on our national character. The author goes out of his way to indulge in severe condemnation of the "cruel and unprincipled war" in support of the American Government, without being aware how justly his epithets may be applied to the leaders of the rebellion. But we have no disposition to quarrel with his philology on account of his politics. He may be a sound grammarian, although he is no statesman. Nor will we turn the tables upon him, by collecting the traits of English character which might exhibit it in a no less odious light than that in which he attempts to paint the Americans. On a subject of purely scholarly interest, such mutual accusations seem to us to be sadly out of place.

We prefer to follow the author in his keen and often amusing dissection of some of the prominent mistakes in English construction and pronunciation. His remarks on the false use of the aspirate have almost exclusive application to the habits of English speakers. This vulgarism, seldom, if ever, heard in this country, except from the mouths of English residents or travelers, is not confined to any one portion of England, but is common to persons of low breeding and inferior education, although it is not unfrequently heard in the better circles of society. The story has been often repeated of the barber who remarked to a customer in his hands, that he thought the cholera was in the *hair*. "Then you ought to be very careful what brushes you use," was the reply. "Oh, sir," says the barber, laughing, "I didn't mean the *air* of the *ed*, but the *hair* of the *hatmosphere*." The author himself while waiting in a railway refreshment room heard one of two commercial gentlemen, from a neighboring table, telling his friend, that "his *ed* used to *hake* ready to burst." A whimsical incident is related by the Dean, which happened at the house of some of his own friends. They had asked to dinner certain acquaintances who were not perfect in their aspirates. On making their appearance rather late, the family were thrown into consternation by the apology of the lady who said that she was very sorry they were after their time, but they had some *ale* by the way. The worthy paterfamilias and his spouse did not recover from their astonishment until it occurred to them that their tardy visitors had been detained by a *storm* and not by a *tipple*. This vulgarism does not escape the sharpest satire of the author. He even protests against *'ospital*, *'erb*, and *'umble*, as all of them very offensive, but the last of them by far the worst, especially when used by an officiating clergyman. A curious reason is given by one of his correspondents for not accepting his censure of dropping the aspirate in the word *hospital*, who says "no one in Ireland, so far as I am aware, ever thinks of aspirating the *h* in that word." This, the Dean observes, reminds him of an American friend who after spending two or three days with his family, ventured upon the candid criticism that they all "spoke with a strong English accent." Another droll illustration quoted by the author will bear repeating. "A student at one of our military academies had copied a drawing of a scene in Venice, and in copying the title, he had spelt the name of the city *Vennice*. The drawing master put his pen through the superfluous letter, observing, 'Don't you know, Sir, there is but one *hen* in Venice?' On which the youth burst out laughing. Being asked what he was laughing about, he replied he was thinking *how uncommonly scarce eggs must be there*. The master, in wrath, reported him to the colonel in command, a Scotchman. He, on hearing the disrespectful reply, without in the least perceiving the point of the joke, observed, 'An a varra naatural observaation too.'"

Nearly as bad a fault as dropping the aspirate, if not a worse one, is the sounding words ending with *a* or *an* as if they ended with *ar*. "A correspondent," says the Dean, "accustomed apparently to attend the Houses of Parliament, sends me a strong remonstrance against this practice. He says, 'Woe betide any unfortunate member if he strews the floor with "*aitches*;" the laughter is open and merciless: but honorable members may talk of the "*lawrr*" of the land, or "*scawn the idear*," with perfect impunity. One of the greatest offenders in this matter is a well-known opposition speaker whom I shall not name. The startling way in which he brings out *idear* is enough to make the hair of any one but a well-seasoned Cockney stand on end.' My correspondent goes on to say, '*Amelia Ann* is a great stumbling-block to people with this failing, becoming of course in their mouths *Amelia ran*. I remember once seeing a little elementary tract on French pronunciation, in which, opposite the French *a*, was placed *ar*, by way of indicating to British youth the pronunciation thereof. I showed the curiosity to several Londoners, but they could not be made to see the point of the joke.'"

This fault is said to prevail to a soul-destroying extent in the best educated circles in Boston, and it certainly is often heard in the miscellaneous society of this city. The contrary error of dropping the *r* at the end of words is perhaps more common here, and seems to have escaped the notice of the author in English speaking. An incident in point occurred to an acquaintance of ours at a London dinner table. "How did Mr. Astor gain his fortune?" was asked of the American guest. "By the *fur trade*," sinking entirely the *r*, was the reply. In total darkness as to the meaning of the answer, the interrogator repeated the question. The same reply was made, with the same success. The company were in blank amazement, until one of them cleared up the mystery by venturing to suggest that perhaps the gentleman meant the "*fur-r-r* trade."

The expressions of "a *superior* man," "a very *inferior* person," seem to be creeping into general use, but they cannot be justified in grammar, and if followed out as a precedent, cannot fail, in the opinion of the author, "to vulgarize and deteriorate our language." Nor has he any mercy for the term "talented" as a designation for men of ability. This is as bad as bad can be. It is a perfect nondescript. It looks like a participle, but what verb is it from? Fancy such a verb as "to talent!" Coleridge exclaims against it, and asks us to imagine other participles formed in the same way, and men being said to be "pennied, shillinged, and pounded." But by an equal abuse, remarks the Dean, men are said to be "m o *neyed* men," or as we sometimes see it spelt (as if the word itself were not bad enough without making it worse by false orthography) "m o *nied*." The author also condemns the use of "gifted," another formation of the same kind which at present is very much in vogue. Every man whose parts are to be praised is a gifted author, or speaker or preacher. Neither of these words, however, is so bad as *facultied*, an abomination which prevails in some parts of New-England. "My second boy," we once heard a doting father say, "is an uncommonly *facultied* child." As to *talented*, we promptly give it up as a useless innovation of recent origin. But we have a word to say in behalf of *gifted*, which is not a neologism at all, but of excellent use in classical English literature, and its sanction by Johnson may set at ease the conscience of the most fastidious purist. It, moreover, is in accordance with the analogy of good English usage, for nothing is more common than to form an adjective in participial form from a noun, such as *able-bodied*, *strong-minded*, *pillared*, *lettered* (in the sense of learned), *fanged*, *fated*, and many others. Even the use of *to gift* as an active verb is not without excellent English authority, although not common.

We agree better with Dean Alford in his comments on the application of the auxiliary verbs *shall* or *will*, which except in the practice of Englishmen (pure and simple), and educated persons in New-England, presents an example of hopeless confusion. The author remarks that he never knew an Englishman who misplaced those words; and has hardly ever known an Irishman or a Scotchman (if he had been acquainted with this heaven-forsaken country, as he deems it, he might have added a Southerner, a Westerner, or a born New-Yorker) who did not misplace them sometimes. "And it is strange to observe how incurable the propensity is. It was but the other day that I asked a person sprung of Irish blood, whether he would be at a certain house to which I was going that evening. The answer was, '*I'm afraid I won't*.' Yet my friend is a sound and accurate English scholar, and I had never before, during all the years I had known him, discovered any trace of the sister island."

His explanation of the correct use of those terms is sufficiently clear, although instinct, rather than rule, appears for the most part to determine the selection of the proper term by good speakers. The simplest example that can be given is "I will." Now this means only the determination of the person speaking. "Wilt thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife?" as in the church service. The answer is "I will," implying volition, consent, determination. We cannot use "I will" of anything uncertain, anything about which we hope or fear. "Help me, or I *will* drown," is an unmeaning combination of terms. "I shall," on the contrary, is used only in those cases where the things spoken of are independent of our own will. "Next Tuesday I shall be one-and-twenty," an event quite out of my own power. This is the use in the first person. But the form changes when we come to the second and third persons, and this is probably the reason of the confusion which exists. "You will," for example, is used when speaking to another person of a matter out of the speaker's power and jurisdiction. "If you climb that ladder, you will fall." "If you slip on that ice, you will be drowned." But "you shall" is said to another when the will of the speaker compels that which is spoken of. "If you do not do as I bid you, you shall be punished." The same principle holds in case of the third person. For all announcements of common events foreseen in the future, "will" is the word to be used. "Shall" is employed only in cases where our own will, or choice, or power, exercises an influence over the events spoken of. Setting aside certain occasional complications, we may give the following compact formula as generally valid:

I will go, you shall go, he shall go (determination, necessity, compulsion expressed in the first person by *will*, in the second and third person by *shall*).

I shall go, you will go, he will go (simple eventuality expressed in the first person by *shall*, in the second and third persons by *will*).

In interrogative phrases, *shall you? will he?* express simple eventuality, *will you? shall he?* expresses determination, or choice,—the term changing with the person as in direct sentences. *Shall I?* embraces both meanings of eventuality and volition. *Will I?* which is in very common use is always incorrect.

Dean Alford is justly severe on the tendency of the lower kind of writers of modern English to corrupt the language by a vicious and inflated style. The newspapers do not escape their share of the castigation. "The writers in our journals seem to think that a fact must never be related in print in the same terms in which it would be told by word of mouth. The greatest offenders in this point are the country journals, and, as might be expected, just in proportion to their want of real ability. Next to them comes the London penny press; indeed, it is hardly a whit better; and highest in the scale, but still by no means free from this fault, the regular London press—its articles being for the most part written by men of education and talent in the various political circles. The main offense of the newspapers, the head and front of their offending, is, the insisting on calling common things by uncommon names; changing our ordinary short Saxon nouns and verbs for long words derived from the Latin. . . . Our journals seem indeed determined to banish our common Saxon words altogether. You never read in them of a *man*, or a *woman*, or a *child*. A man is an '*individual*,' or a '*person*,' or a '*party*;' a woman is a '*female*;' or if unmarried, a '*young person*,' which expression, in the newspapers, is always of the feminine gender; a child is a '*juvenile*,' and children *en masse* are expressed by that most odious term, '*the rising generation*.' . . . The newspaper writers never allow us to *go* anywhere, we always *proceed*. A man going home, is set down as 'an individual *proceeding* to his *residence*.' We never *eat*, but always *partake*, even though we happen to eat up the whole of the thing mentioned. In court, counsel asks a witness, 'Did you have anything to eat there?' 'Yes.' 'What was it?' 'A bun.' Now go to the report in the paper, and you'll be sure to find that 'witness confessed to having *partaken* of a bun,' as if some one else shared it with him. We never hear of a *place*; it is always a *locality*. Nothing is ever *placed*, but always *located*. 'Most of the people of the place' would be a terrible vulgarism to those gentlemen; it must be '*the majority of the residents in the locality*.' Then no one lives in *rooms*, but always in *apartments*. '*Good lodgings*' would be far too meager; so we have '*eligible apartments*.' No man ever *shows* any feeling, but always '*evinces*' it. This '*evince*,' by the way, is one of the most odious words in all this catalogue of vulgarities for such they really are. Everybody '*evinces*' everything. No one *asks*, but '*evinces a desire*.' No one is hurt, but '*evinces a sense of suffering*.' No one thanks another, but '*evinces gratitude*.' I remember, when the French band of the 'Guides' were in this country, to have read in *The Illustrated News*, that as they *proceeded*, of course, along the streets of the *metropolis* (we never read of *London* in polite journals), they were *vehemently* (everybody does everything vehemently) cheered by the assembled *populace* (that is the genteel name for the people). And what do you suppose the Frenchmen did in return? Of course, something very different from what Englishmen would have done under similar circumstances. But did they toss up their caps and cry, *Vive l'Angleterre?* *The Illustrated News* did not condescend to enter into such details; all it told us was, that they '*evinced a reciprocity*!' Again, we never *begin* anything in the newspapers, but always *commence*. I read lately in a Taunton paper, that a horse '*commenced kicking*!' And the printers seem to think it quite wrong to violate this rule. Repeatedly, in drawing up handbills for charity sermons, I have written, as I always do, 'Divine service will *begin* at so and so;' but almost always it has been altered to '*commence*;' and once I remember the bill being sent back after proof, with a '*query, commence?*' written against the word. But even *commence* is not so bad as '*take the initiative*,' which is the newspaper phrase for the other more active meaning of the verb *to begin*. Another horrible word, which is fast getting into our language through the provincial press, is to '*eventuate*.' If they want to say that a man spent his money till he was ruined, they tell us that *his unprecedented extravagance eventuated* in the total dispersion of his property. '*Avocation*' is another monster patronized by these writers. Now *avocation*, which of itself is an innocent word enough, means his being called *away* from something. We might say, 'He could not do it, having avocations elsewhere.' But in our newspapers, *avocation* means a man's calling in life. If a shoemaker at his work is struck by lightning, we read, that '*while pursuing his avocation, the electric fluid penetrated the unhappy man's person*.'"

The author concludes his racy criticism with certain admirable directions which the best writers would do well to take to heart, and from which the worst may derive great benefit, and the public thereby gain unspeakable relief. The amount of these rules is not to part with your common sense when you come to write. You need not make an idiot of yourself, because you have a pen in your hand. Be simple, be honest, be unaffected in your speaking and writing. Never use a long word where a short one will do. Call things by their right names; never smother your thought with a cloud of phrases; let a spade be a spade, not a *well-known oblong instrument of manual industry*; let home be *home*, not a *residence*; a place *a place*, not a *locality*. Write much as you would speak; speak as you think. With your inferiors, speak no coarser than usual; with your superiors, no finer. Be what you say, and say what you are. Avoid all oddity of expression. The wise man will so speak that no one may observe how he speaks. . . . Do not bore your company with an affectation of precision and accuracy. One of the worst nuisances is the talker who is always setting you right. If one says that 10,000 men were killed in some battle, do not tell him that it was only 9,970. Allow for a little latitude of statement in the freedom of easy talk, and be not shocked with a certain degree of harmless embellishment, when no false impression is either given or intended. Talk to please not yourself, but your neighbor; give him the refreshment of sitting by a cheerful, modest, sensible talker; one who is equally ready to give or take; and who leaves his facts and his opinions on your memory; not the words in which they were uttered. Be a gentleman in openness of demeanor, in simplicity of language, in freedom from singularity, if not by birth. Show your good taste and good breeding in your speech and style, if not in the fashion of your dress or your knowledge of etiquette. This is truly an edifying exposition of the "whole duty of man," in the use of language, and we recommend the author to "reck his own rede" when he is again tempted to bring a wholesale "railing accusation" against a kindred foreign nation.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

American Institute Farmers' Club.

TUESDAY, March 13.—The CHAIRMAN—I see we have upon the platform another of the churn family. I suppose it is patented, and presume the owner wants to make known its good qualities to the Club. He can have an opportunity to do so if he desires.

SOLON ROBINSON—The gentleman who presents it, Mr. A. E. Sloane, Seneca Falls, is recommended to us by the Hon. D. D. T. Moore, Mayor of Rochester, who says Mr. Sloane visits New-York on purpose to introduce this new style of a churn to the attention of the Farmers' Club.

Mr. SLOANE—This is simply the old dasher churn improved. The improvement consists in placing upon the rod of the dasher a second dasher adjustable by a screw, so that it will always be at the top of the cream. All who have used dasher churns have considered it necessary to raise the handle high enough for the dasher to strike the surface, and thus carry air down into the body of the cream. This upper dasher performs that service, as it has been proved, much more effectually than is possible with the single dasher, and will produce butter quicker, of better quality, and in greater quantity. As the length of the stroke is shortened by this method of agitating the cream, we are enabled to operate the rod by attaching it, as you see this, to a horizontal handle connected with a spring, which lifts the dasher, so that all the force is applied to bearing it down.

Dr. J. V. C. SMITH—This idea of lifting the dasher by a spring is not new. It was practiced all over New-England longer ago than I can remember. A long ash spring-pole fastened to the beams overhead was connected with the dasher-rod, which was lifted up its full hight by the spring and required to be pulled down by hand. The pretense of the boys was that it was churning made easy, but I always found it hard work.

SOLON ROBINSON—I think this matter about the machinery for operating the churn of but little account, since all heavy churning is or should be done by brute animal power. The only question is whether this adjustable dasher is an improvement. I expressed my opinion in its favor two years ago. And to those who will use the dasher in preference to any other churn, I commend this improvement.

S. EDWARDS TODD and several other members expressed the same sentiment. Mr. E. WILLIAMS thought it easier to clean than any of the rotary churns.

A Slippery Question.—The CHAIRMAN read a letter from A. Metsor, Angola, Ind., about eels, and how to propagate them, and whether the Club thinks the waters of that part of Indiana could be easily stocked with these slippery animals. But the slipperiest part of his question is about their reproduction, which he thinks one of the results of putrefaction, as he has never been able to discover in dissecting them any evidence of the old ones producing eggs or young.

Mr. Metsor is respectfully informed that the members of this Club would just as soon expect to produce chickens from rotten eggs as eels from decayed meat or fetid mud. As to stocking the waters of Indiana with eels there would be no difficulty whatever. Put in a few live ones for a start, and they will multiply and replenish your muddy streams. But we assure you, notwithstanding your opinion, that lamprey eels will never produce the other variety.

Improved Hickory Nuts.—J. T. ACKLEY, Goshen, N. Y., exhibited to the Club some hickory nuts grown upon a young tree on his place, which are decidedly the best ever seen by any member of the Club, having remarkably thin shells and large, rich meat. Mr. Ackley states that he has 150 bearing trees, and that the fruit of no two is exactly alike, and that this is superior and unlike any other that he ever saw. His object in coming here is to ascertain whether he can propagate the variety by grafting, as they do not come true from the seed. Several members thought it possible, though extremely difficult. PETER B. MEAD said it could be done by ring grafting or inoculating. Take off a bud attached to a ring of bark about a half inch wide, and fix it carefully where another ring has been taken from a limb of the same size on the stock. It must be rapidly done, so that there is no opportunity for the sap to dry or become affected by the atmosphere. In this way, and this only, the propagation is tolerably sure.

Sulphur for Grape Leaf Mildew.—Mr. MEAD exhibited to the Club a specimen of French bellows for blowing flour of sulphur upon grape vines to cure the oidium. The sulphur is fastened inside of the bellows and puffs out of a large nozzle perforated with fine holes, which scatters the flour evenly over the leaves.

The Seed Distribution.—J. W. CHAMBERS, Secretary of the Club, stated that the barrel of seed corn sent by Mr. Olcott has all been sent out, and he has more than 500 unsatisfied applications. He will send such other seeds as he may have for distribution. He has received packages of flower seeds from some dozens of ladies, and expects a large stock from Wm. R. Prince in a few days.

SOLON ROBINSON reiterates his request of those writing for seeds not to send to him nor to Mr. Greeley, nor THE TRIBUNE office. Neither of them have any seeds for distribution, and letters thus sent may be delayed for weeks. Mr. Robinson is very glad to receive letters containing or asking information connected with the proceedings of the Club, but he does not keep a seed store, nor does he desire to have any responsibility about letters asking for seeds. Of *Letters from the People*, he presents the following in the present report:

Persimmons.—J. J. JACKSON, Lincoln, Del., wants to know if the Club can give him any information about the value of the persimmon as a fruit, or whether attempts have ever been made to improve it by cultivation. "I have faith that the persimmon is yet to be added to our valuable edible fruits; it is now a much better fruit than the peach is said to be in its native wild state, and why not as capable of improvement? The colored people use it as an ingredient in homemade beer, and sometimes in their corn bread. I wish that some enterprising and public-spirited person could be induced to come to this region and establish a nursery and propagating ground. We have a thing called a 'Propagating Garden' at Washington, supported by the public purse, but who ever heard of anything that was propagated there for the benefit of the country? It might do the world a favor by making some experiments upon the fruit I have named."

Grafting Grape Vines.—The young farmer who writes from Croton, Licking County, Ohio, "I would like some information about grafting grapes and how it is done," is referred to a previous number of these reports for the information he desires.

He says: "There is a vine in this neighborhood which, I have been told, has been here for 30 or 40 years; always green and thrifty, but it has never grown any grapes. Could it be successfully engrafted with the Concord or Delaware, or any kind?"

J. M. DUNCAN, who lives at Cross Creek Village (probably he knows in what State, he does not tell us), wants others to know how easily he propagated Delaware grape vines. He first grew three canes, twelve feet long, two of which he buried, all but the top shoot, from which he obtained fifty new vines.

Celery.—S. C. MCCANON, Medina, N. Y., wants to know how to grow celery, what time to sow seed, whether in a hot bed or otherwise; what time to transplant, and what kind of soil is the best?

We answer in short: The seed should be sown in hot-bed; should be transplanted into very rich loamy soil, highly manured, and kept well watered during the Summer. It is blanched by carefully earthing up around the stalks in Autumn, and whoever desires to grow it should purchase the book we recommended two weeks ago, published by Mr. Roessle of the Delavan House, Albany, or else get Bridgeman's Gardener's Assistant, or some other work upon gardening.

Apple for a Name.—The large, red, handsome apple, sent for a name by Martin Schenk, Smithville Flats, Chenango County, N. Y., has all the looks of King of Tompkins County, which certainly ought to be known in Chenango without inquiry.

J. L. HALLOCK, Burnsides, Buffalo County, Wis., wants apple seeds to start a nursery, and wants to know if it requires seeds from apples raised in same latitude, or will they do as well raised elsewhere?"

We don't perceive why it would make any difference what latitude the seeds came from to grow plants for grafting, though some persons prefer trees grown in the same neighborhood or parallel of latitude. Several members of the Club would prefer trees grown south rather than north of their parallel, as the young wood is apt to be better ripened.

Sainfoin.—J. BARBOUR, Alpha, Grundy County, Mo., asks: "Would sainfoin be a suitable grass for the soil and climate of North Missouri?"

That question can only be answered by experiments. As a general thing the cultivation of sainfoin has not been successful in the United States.

. . . the best work on farming and gardening for the instruction of a person whose knowledge of those subjects is quite limited?"

He is answered that the largest and most diversified work upon agriculture ever published in this country is one which the writer of these reports has never recommended, simply because he is the author, not the publisher, so don't write to him for it. It is published by subscription only, at $10, by A. J. Johnson, New-York.

Hay—When to Purchase.—W. BEAVINS, Wayne, Mo., says: "Within a year I have seen it stated that it was better for a farmer to sell hay from the field in Summer at $15 a ton than from the barn in Winter at $20. Is that true? Hay put into the barn in Summer spends better than that which is moved in Winter. Now is it cheaper for a person to buy hay from the barn in Winter than from the field in Summer?"

That is a question for consideration, and we hope will attract the attention of farmers, who will give us replies of practical value to those who sell and buy hay. SOLON ROBINSON says he would prefer to sell hay from the field at $15 rather than at $20 from the barn.

JOHN G. BERGEN, WM. S. CARPENTER, GEORGE BARTLETT, Mr. DODGE, Mr. QUINN, and several others concurred in this opinion, and not only that, but that it was a fair rule for both buyer and seller, as it would save the seller the trouble of hauling and storing the hay, and enable the buyer to store his in Summer so as to feed more economically from the mow.

Mr. BERGEN, however, does not think the difference so great as Mr. Robinson estimates if the hay is well cured.

Mr. QUINN stated that the shrinkage in curing is applicable to other products as well as hay. He carefully measured carrots which were stored, 100 bushels in a pile, covered with earth, in the Fall, which measured out only 93 bushels in the Spring.

Mr. CARPENTER said that the shrinkage was equally great upon potatoes.

Petroleum for Insects.—L. S. PENNINGTON, Sterling, Illinois, writes: "What can the Club say of petroleum and gas tar for insects? How much, as a wash, can be safely used? I believe some remedy more effective than those generally recommended must or should soon be discovered and published, or we must stop growing fruit. Horticultural societies, or some public-spirited individuals who have the means, should offer prizes to have this matter developed."

THOMAS CAVANACH—We use kerosene regularly every year to kill the scale insect and other parasites upon our plants and trees without injury to them, and it has frequently been stated that crude petroleum has been used for the same purpose with good effects. Gas tar has proved injurious.

Mr. CARPENTER said he had recently noticed that boiling water is commonly used in France, that it kills the insects without injuring the tree.

Steam-Plowing.—The CHAIRMAN read a letter calling upon Solon Robinson to state why steam-plowing had never been successful in this country. Mr. R. answered, because the attempts had all been with locomotive instead of stationary traction engines. There is always great difficulty in starting a railroad train by an engine which may be fully sufficient after it has obtained momentum. That difficulty will always stand in the way of steam-plowing. The engine is fast anchored with the plows, and always pulling without momentum upon a dead weight.

Trout Ponds and Other Matters.—The "farmer's boy" who writes from Newark, N. Y., is informed that the Agricultural College at Ovid is not in operation. The only prospect we have now of an Agricultural College comes from the donation of half a million of dollars given by Ezra Cornell for one at Ithaca.

As for trout ponds, they must be located where there is pure spring water, with sand and gravelly bottoms. An article lately published in THE TRIBUNE gave all the information necessary upon this subject.

Selling milk is more profitable than any home use of it. The above-named correspondent says: "My father finds fatting calves the most profitable use for his milk; he buys them for that purpose."

The Farmer's Greatest Plague.—GEO. SNYDER, Rhinebeck, N. Y., says the greatest plague which farmers have to endure is the dog plague. It has probably destroyed more stock in this country than the Rinderpest ever will, yet we have endured it for many years, and I suppose we shall have to endure it still. My neighbor, the Hon. Wm. Kelly, had a valuable flock of imported Southdowns destroyed by dogs, which were worth more than all the dogs ever will be in Dutchess County. Our present dog law has no effect in preventing the poorest families in the country from keeping two or three dogs. The law requiring them to pay a tax or have the dogs killed is never enforced. Nothing short of a $5 tax, and $5 premium for killing all dogs that do not pay it, will ever abate this terrible nuisance from which American farmers are now suffering. I hope the Farmers' Club will speak out and tell the world that whoever rids this country of the dog-plague will be honored by all future generations of farmers. If money will effect the object, we can afford to raise thousands of dollars for the purpose."

The Farmers' Club can readily indorse every word that the writer has said upon the subject. But, while a majority of the people love dog-meat better than mutton, it is idle to attempt to regulate the subject by law. The Chairman said the Connecticut dog tax of $2 for male and $5 for female dogs produced over $300 in the town of Norwalk last year. This paid all the damage done by dogs and left a surplus of over $100.

SOLON ROBINSON said that might all be very true, but it did not by any means cure the evil: for, while dogs are kept, although they may pay $300 tax in one township, yet do nearly $200 damage to sheep, people will be deterred from keeping flocks. A dog tax will never cure the dog nuisance until it is made large enough to cause the extermination of a great portion of the worthless brutes. The people of this country must be educated up to the indisputable fact that land, within fifty miles of New-York, would appreciate 10 per cent in value if sheep could be substituted in place of dogs, and those who love and buy mutton would be able to obtain it, of better quality than they now do, 10 per cent cheaper, while the farmers would produce it 20 per cent more profitably. To farmers, and to all who buy meat produced upon the farm, dogs are a most unmitigated nuisance.

Mr. CARPENTER recommends all farmers keeping small flocks of sheep to invariably pasture them with their cattle. It is not only economical in point of food, but the cattle will protect the sheep against the attacks of dogs.

Sheep Disease.—GEO. SPRAGUE, Huron, Erie Co., O., wants "information about the *cause* and *cure* of 'Scab' and 'Foot-rot' in sheep. I should like to have this subject presented to the members of the Farmer's Club."

They recommend you to purchase "The Practical Shepherd," and learn that foot-rot is an infectious disease, which is controllable and curable.

In-and-In-breeding.—W. R. LAUGHLIN, College Springs, Page Co., Iowa, wants the Club to discuss the mooted and interminable question of in-and-in-breeding. He says: "I have no doubt many breeders beside myself would be much interested in the experience of practical men on this subject."

Not a bit of it. It would only amount to this: every one would have a theory of his own, and after you had read all that he can say in favor of it, you would be just as unsatisfied as you are at present, and have to fall back upon your own experience.

Pork and Pork Disease.—D. M. FISHER, Arch Spring, Blair County, Pa., asks: "Is there such a thing in the United States as *Trichina* in pork, dead or alive?"

This question is exhaustively treated in THE TRIBUNE of Saturday, March 10. There is no doubt about the disease being in this country, though not very common, and unless we eat raw or partially cooked pork, as the Germans do, there is scarcely a shade of danger to pork eaters.

WM. E. GRIFFIN, Centre Ridge, Mercer Co., Ill., writes: "It is well known that for years pork was the principal meat made use of in New-England, by farmers and mechanics. Butchers' meat was but little used before factories came into being. The people were healthy, and lived to a good old age, and disease among swine but little known. As fed upon house-slops, they got some salt, which other animals need to keep them healthy. As fed at the West, they got none. Does that effect their health? There has been much said of late years to bring pork into disrepute, but the fact cannot be ignored, that it forms a large part of the meat used by the poor and the middle classes; and deprive them of it, what will take its place? Can you tell? The hog is called a gross feeder; is he more so than our domestic fowls? yet who cries down the delicate meat of the chicken?"

We cannot tell what would take its place, and until better satisfied of its unhealthiness, shall not try to stop its use as food, when well cured and cooked.

Mrs. JERUSHA ROOT, Johnson's Creek, N. Y., seems disposed to abolish pork entirely from the table of all Americans. "We hope the Club will continue to discuss this pork-eating question, give us fact upon fact until the human stomach revolts at it, make the soul abhor the body that gormandizes upon pork, a thing most deleterious to intellectual, spiritual, physical and beautiful growth. As we partake of the nature of the food we eat, and as the Rebels lived upon bacon, was not that the cause of the war? I hope, now, President Johnson will do his duty; and if not, the Trichina will. And when you have digested the pork-eating question, we should like you to expose the evils of flesh-eating generally."

The question is therefore now open. If anybody can see any evil in a sirloin or a luscious steak, or find cholera in a leg of mutton, we beg them to show it up. But don't give us any spiritual dissertations upon the evils of meat-eating, unless you are prepared to furnish a substitute for such food. We do not want theories; we want facts, to show wherein the rice eating Hindoos are better than flesh-eating Americans. We have no doubt there is wholesome and unwholesome meat; and perhaps, as a general thing, pork is not as fit for human food as beef or mutton; but we are well convinced that it is just as natural for man to eat flesh, as it is to drink milk or eat potatoes. And we shall deprecate the introduction of any of the crazy notions which ultra vegetarians are apt to introduce in their arguments.

Information for Emigrants.—GEO. T. RAY, Canton, Lewis County, Mo., thinks any country a good one for an emigrant to locate in where corn can be grown for nine cents per bushel. To prove that this can be done in that country he gives the following figures:

Plowing 4½ acres per day with Black's gang plow, cutting 2 furrows 6 inches deep, using four horses and one man at $1 per day, is per acre	67
Marking ground two ways, 8 acres per day, 2 horses and one man at $2 per day, is per acre	25
Planting 5 acres per day with hand-planters, one man at $1 per day, is per acre	20
Rolling 10 acres per day, 2 horses and one man at $2 per day, is per acre	20
Cultivating 6 acres per day with sulky cultivator, 2 horses and one man, at $2 per day, is per acre, for three times cultivating	75
Gathering and husking 60 bush. per acre, 4½c. per bush	2 85
Total	$4 92

"Sixty bushels corn at $4 92 is 8 2-10c. per bushel. Can any of your readers beat that?

"Now I have no land to sell, nor am I interested in any land for sale, but there is plenty of land in my neighborhood that can be bought for from $10 to $30 per acre, according to improvements, that will raise just as good corn and as cheap as I raise it, provided it is cultivated by machinery. This country abounds in corn, oats, grass, and sorghum. Wheat is an uncertain crop. It is a very good fruit country, and as long as the Mississippi River is navigable we shall have a first-rate market. It is a good section for stock, which is always profitable where corn is so cheap. The country is fast filling up, and we want more live Yankees. The class of beings who can live upon hog and hominy we do not want. The few of that class here we hope will soon emigrate to some other locality."

JAMES M. MULLIKEN, Reelsville, Putnam Co., Ind., wants us to say a word in favor of that part of the West, as a good place for those seeking homes, and is worthy of their notice:

"The country generally has a rolling surface of clay loam, setting naturally in good grass wherever the sun can reach it; very little flat and wet or roughly broken land; good for all the grains and fruits, except plums and peaches; abundant water, soft, pure and sweet; mild climate and short Winters; fine tall and big timber; confounded bad roads in Spring, and rather a 'slow' people about schools. This is the picture:

"Good upland farms near the railroad $25 to $30 per acre, and some miles back at $10 to $20. Bottom farms along our streams are very fine in soil (somewhat sickly in the Fall) and worth from $30 to $50.

"There are yet a great many hewed log farm-houses—very comfortable. When growing old, and with cash, our farmers generally build frame houses, and paint them very white, and put the greenest of blinds on them; but they are hardly ever so happy as they had been in the old, gray, free and easy log-cabins.

"What beautiful timber we have! And it is the last to be found in the Great Valley in moving westward. Thirty miles west from here the Grand Prairies commence, and (speaking generally) run to the Rocky Mountains; with their soils so deep and black, and fat, but their farms so bleak, shelterless and (to me) uncomfortable. Yet those prairies are grand.

"Fully half our woods are beech; then large sugar-trees, oak, poplar, ash, elm, walnut and cherry; no low and spreading trees, but all tall, clean-bodied and mostly large, with very little underbrush.

"We need Eastern people to help us, better our roads and country schools. The country is almost a first-rate one, and not one quarter filled. Farms of 40 and 80 acres, and larger, are for sale in plenty. I have none for sale. I have been 23 years in the country, and have gone away four times to find a better place, but cannot.

"We move, too, if it be but slowly. My neighbor, R. Green, an old Rochester, N. Y., man, and myself, a Marylander, were the only readers of THE TRIBUNE four years ago. Now our settlement takes sixteen numbers semi-weekly. I don't agree with some that your Farmers' Club reports are the best things in THE TRIBUNE—not by a long shot—but they are highly valuable, and I enjoy them greatly; and I know that people and farms and gardens do improve where THE TRIBUNE comes.

"It is not easy to extend the sale of any newspaper here. I sorrow for the blank dreariness of many large farmers (far more prosperous than I am) who feel themselves not able to take a good newspaper to gladden their cheerless lives, but you cannot reach some of them. You may ask your friend often to subscribe and he may refuse or neglect, but if you put THE TRIBUNE, or clippings from it, before him, from time to time, and he has a soul in him, and some wit, he will be apt to order it."

Iowa—"Its Greatest Want is Building Materials." Thus writes the Rev. Asa Turner, from Denmark, Lee Co., Iowa, who says: "I have, for more than 35 years, been a dweller on the prairies, and have come to the conclusion that nothing pertaining to our physical wants is of greater interest than what are to be the future building materials of Iowa and the great North-West; and I have to thank you individually, and your Club, and THE TRIBUNE, for the part you have taken in discussing this question. You cannot do a greater service to the North-Western States, present and future. Therefore do not get out of patience at repeated questions about this new roofing material—this plastic slate—which you have made known to the world. If it is what you allege, it is of more importance than flowers, fruits, grains, stock, or any other farming interest, for farming cannot be conducted without buildings, and Iowa's greatest want is building materials, and greatest of all some good roofing material—one that is not a humbug—one that will prove a reality. Therefore will you please to print an article saying all that you can of truth about a plastic slate roof. I send you a letter of Dr. White, State Geologist. Please note what he says about liability to expansion, contraction and liability to crack and leak. In short, you cannot say too much upon this subject. Nothing can interest your Western readers more. We are building a large academy—everybody is building and wants the best roofing. To those seeking new homes we offer here the society of Eastern people, who build churches, academies and schools, and work in the cause of human rights—who labor six days to go to meeting on the Sabbath."

Dr. C. A. WHITE, Iowa City, in the letter alluded to by Mr. Turner, says, in answer to Mr. Turner's question about plastic slate, that he is unacquainted with it, and therefore cannot answer. "But you are right in the opinion that a material accomplishing all that is promised of this would be of immense value to Iowa, both as a roofing material and also to give a protecting coat to grout or adobe buildings. Until we can grow our own timber, we shall be in great want of materials to shelter our people and their stock.

"We have no building slate in Iowa, though plenty of bituminous shale, which, if split into sheets, will only serve a temporary purpose, as it is destroyed in time by exfoliation. It is not valuable for roofing.

"About plastic slate for roofing, I will endeavor to inform myself, and give my opinion to you and to the public.

"Upon general principles, if you have a roof in one sheet of any material, so as to make it impervious to water, contraction and expansion will corrugate and finally rupture and cause it to leak. The reason a tin roof is an exception to this rule is owing to the elasticity of the tin plate.

"In my opinion, judging from these general principles, if a plastic slate roof is put on so soft that the Winter will not crack it, the heat of Summer will render it so soft that it will flow from the building. Or if put on firm enough not to flow in Summer, then it will be liable to crack in Winter.

"If it were possible to quarry a sheet of slate large enough to cover a whole roof, it would be in danger of breaking up by the above causes, as well as accidentally.

"I do not wish to condemn efforts to get a good plastic roofing material; I only say that hitherto all attempts have not been successful, or, at least, not as much so as could be wished, and therefore these suggestions are worthy of your consideration before adopting any new plan."

SOLON ROBINSON—I will endeavor to answer these candid letters of inquiry, from two of the solid, respectable men of Iowa, with equal candor. In the first place I made this new roofing material known to the world, because I believed it to be one of the great discoveries of this wonderful age. I had no interest, nor hope of any remuneration beyond the consciousness of benefiting my fellow men, particularly farmers, who I know needed better shelters. I know the wants of the West, from years of experience upon the prairies. I intended to do a genuine service to the pioneers of the North-West. I did not care, nor stop to consider, what individual interests I might benefit; nor do I now. I knew and know that there are thousands just as eager for information as the Rev. Mr. Turner, who would thank me and this Club, and THE TRIBUNE, for all it says or can say truthfully about this most important question. I have spoken nothing but the truth, and I will speak nothing else; and I will not "get out of patience at repeated questions about this new roofing material." It is all and much more than it has been recommended. It is a soft, easily worked plastic cement, which adheres with unyielding tenacity to whatever it touches, and there hardens into absolute stony firmness. Therefore you are right in saying its discovery "is of more importance to farmers than flowers, fruits, grain and stock," for it will give cheap shelter for all the laborers in these employments. The real cost of the walls of a good house, upon the treeless prairie, will be, in due time, only what it will cost the farmer to pile up walls, of earth, made into just such mortar as I have often used to daub log cabins, and cover them when dry with plastic slate one-fourth inch thick; and the only cost of that, beside patent fee, where the kind of slate mentioned by Dr. White is found, will be the grinding it into flour in a common grist-mill and mixing that with gas-works tar. This may be put on with brush or trowel and in time become a firm sheet of slate—"reconstructed slate."

For roofing, the mastic must be spread upon felting, a kind of cheap paper. Not because it will dry and corrugate and crack, but because the boards, if spread upon them without an insulator, will shrink and swell and crack the slate.

To Dr. White I offer this test, to show that he is in error about the liability of this substance to alter in the changes of the weather. I will spread a piece, as for roofing, one foot square, where the thermometer stands at zero. This shall be measured and then put into an oven, where the temperature is 300°, and kept until the material is hard and firm enough for use as a common school slate, and if at any time during its hardening it is found to have expanded one-hundredth of an inch, I will roof Mr. Turner's new academy for nothing, and warrant it water and fire-proof for 10 years.

This is indeed the least variable substance known by heat and cold. It may be put upon a steep roof in a warm day and will not run off, and in Winter it will not crack and leak. *I know whereof I speak.* A part of my house is covered with such a roof, put on in a hot day, and it has endured 12° below zero and is still sound. And it has accomplished what no other roofing ever before discovered can do. A part of it is joined by the mere force of adhesion of the mastic, directly upon the butts of the shingles of a higher roof, and part of it to the siding upon the upright part of the house above, and there is no sign nor prospect of a leak; and, should there ever one occur, all the work of repairing is simply to brush over the part with a brush dipped in the mastic, as you would paint. I have used it to mend leaks around chimneys and in shingle roofs, and stop leaks in water pipes. I have several coal-scuttles, "as good as new," which had become worthless from numerous holes in the bottom, which were mended with this slate mastic. A leaky wash-boiler, mended with it, has been for months in use. Ditto water-pails and other tin and wooden vessels. It has been placed four months under water, without change. It has been molded into forms and baked as hard as slate in the quarry.

What say you, Mr. Turner, Dr. White, and people of Iowa? Will such a material help you to make roofs—cheap roofs and tight walls for adobe and grout-houses? If so, then "these suggestions are worthy of your consideration," and the more you investigate, the more you will thank THE TRIBUNE for making known to you what will prove the most important discovery for the North-Western States ever made known.

Corn for the Paris Exhibition.—Wm. S. Carpenter, No. 156 Read-st., N. Y., will gladly receive a few grains, or couple of ears of corn, of any rare variety, to grow or help to make up an exhibition of all the known sorts in America, to be exhibited next year at the World's Fair in Paris.

Wooden Underdrains.—Valentine Smith, New Market, N. H., asks: "How does the water get into the drains made of hemlock boards, described in a late TRIBUNE?"

Precisely as it would get out if used for water pipes.

Water-Witching.—This subject is likely to prove about as prolific of words as the moon question. Each is equally balanced with ideas calculated to convince the skeptical. We have before us seven letters, covering twenty pages of closely written manuscript, which the writers, of course, expect us to print, to prove that finding water with a forked stick is a scientific fact, and that Wm. K. Griffin is something worse than a heathen for having dared to doubt it. One of the strongest arguments of one of the writers against Mr. Griffin appears to be that Mr. G.'s word should not be taken, because he recommends the use of quinine to cure or prevent the ague, which is entirely contrary to the opinion and practice of the writer.

Another correspondent is severe upon Mr. Griffin because he denounced water-witching as a humbug after the writer had given several accounts of different individuals having found water with a forked stick. He thinks that sufficient proof to convince any reasonable man that the theory is no humbug.

One man says: "I do not expect to convince the Club, or the readers of its proceedings, but I do not like to hear men say there is nothing in it, or pronounce it a humbug, unless they are sure of the fact, and if they have not investigated this or any other subject, please say who knows." That's just what we should like to know. All the water-witches say they do know. We say they do not; but the whole matter is as uncertain as moonshine. Any man who can positively do what the water-witches say they can, has no occasion to perform another hard day's labor in his life. He can walk about the country and tell men where to dig wells, how deep they will have to dig them, and pocket for this service greater wages than any farm laborer ever obtained in America.

B. F. Ross, Lake Zurich, Lake County, Illinois: "I might tell you of wells being dug where the witch indicated water, and good wells obtained, and of others who dug a few feet from the first and to a greater depth, without 'witching' and no water found."

And we can tell exactly the same thing where no witchcraft had been performed near the place.

Mr. R. further says: "All this myself and others might certify to under oath, giving names of persons, places, &c., and still we would be called humbugs by a majority of the people, because they do not know how, or will not try to satisfy themselves, but condemn and cry humbug without a trial."

Now a trial is just what we should like. The reporter will contribute $10 toward a fund, and doubtless a hundred members of the Club or readers of these reports could be found to contribute a like sum to have a trial, and the question thoroughly tested. If there is any reality in the theory, it is capable of positive demonstration so as not to leave the shadow of a doubt upon the mind of any observer.

Mr. Ross gives a detail of the method of using the forked stick, which we shall not print, because it is utterly useless and would only lead to idle experiments without furnishing any satisfactory proof.

J. N. DUNCAN goes still farther with the forked-stick witchcraft than finding water; he says:

"Oil smellers tie oil at the end of a forked stick, and so far have never failed (on Island Run, Beaver Co., Penn.) in locating paying wells. Most of minerals tied to a stick will (in the hands of some persons) indicate where the same kind of mineral may be deposited beneath the surface. May not these things all be true owing to the peculiar electric condition of the operator?"

We should think so, since we are certain that a good many of the oil smellers in Wall-st. have attracted lots of precious metals out of the pockets of those toward whom they pointed their forked sticks.

O. HUTCHINSON, Chester, Windsor Co., Vt., says he knows personally and positively that there is no humbug about finding water with a forked stick. "In the Patent-Office (Agricultural) Report for 1851-'52, beginning on the 14th page, you will find the whole subject so fully and candidly described and elucidated by experiment and authorities, as will carry conviction to any unprejudiced mind."

Before we accept that report as entirely conclusive evidence, we should like to know its author, and whether he was writing in behalf of truth and science or to sustain the theory of water witchcraft.

LONG WOOLS.

There is a large amount of coarse wool raised on native sheep and what are termed quarter-blood sheep, a portion of which is long enough and strong enough to comb, and for some purposes is more valuable than the Canada wool, whose worth principally depends on the brightness of the fiber, adapting it to the production of imitation alpacas and mohair braids. The wool from the Leicester, Cotwold, Lincoln, Teeswater and Romney Marsh breeds is extremely heavy. Though the fiber of all wool is hollow, the greater size of the aperture therein makes large fibered wool lighter. The wool of the breeds mentioned makes a strong thread because of its extreme length, but because of its near approach to solidity the thread is very heavy for its size. Braids requiring to be made of a small but strong thread, this wool, apart from its brightness, is well adapted to their production.

What is termed native and quarter-blood makes a large but light thread on account of the hollowness of the fiber; consequently a pound of this wool combed and spun to as many yards as the regular Canada combing would have a very large thread, and the braid made from this and required to have the same number of threads would be extremely large and bungling as well as entirely void of luster. A box which would contain a hundred gross of braids from the Canada wool would not hold more than eighty gross from the common wool, although a gross of one weighs no more than a gross of the other.

But in all cases where a worsted fabric is required of a lusterless black or brown, the native and quarter-blood is the most valuable, provided that the staple is free and strong, well defined and purged from hair. The thread being larger than that from the Canada of the same weight will make a thicker and at the same time a lighter fabric; that is, if in the space of one inch we have 64 threads, the native wool would produce a fabric equal in thickness to one produced from the Canada with 75 threads, and weigh no heavier than cloth from that wool with 64 threads to the inch, and in weaving with cotton warps to produce a softer thread, it is more desirable because it is not so liable to cut the warp, and when woven in a twill it produces a much more woolly appearance, and has a softer feeling than the long wool fabrics of England and Canada. The wool from the Southdown on this account, where luster is not desired, is always preferred to either the Cotwold or the Leicester.

The great bulk, however, of this class of wool is so entirely destitute of character, being thin, coarse, weak and hairy, and sometimes cotted, that it is only fit for coarse blankets or carpets, for which purpose Mexico produces almost as good wool. And every wool warehouse contains a large amount of this class of wool, which is waiting for buyers, and when sold must be at a very low price.

During the war this kind of wool brought good prices because it was in request for clothing soldiers, but that demand is at an end, and we hope the day is far distant when it will be required for such purposes. But it is not a difficult matter, nor is the process slow or tedious to produce stock from these ewes, which will shear fleeces almost as valuable as the finest wool raised in the United States.

We are now, in this country, producing a fabric which, as its name implies, was first produced in France, Muslin de Laine or Muslin of Wool; this was made of all wool and printed; it was next introduced into England, where it was soon after produced from cotton and wool, the warp being cotton, the filling wool; it was next brought into this country, but the wool for the filling was carded in place of being combed as in France and England. When combing machines were perfected in England they were soon introduced here, and to such an extent has the production of De Laines been carried that they may be strictly called an American manufacture; if not by invention, certainly by adoption.

In the production of Muslin de Laines in this country there are annually consumed about 6,000,000 pounds of wool, producing about 48,000,000 yards of cloth, which is sold for over $12,000,000. And this amount is not likely to become less, since the production—although it may appear enormous—is not nearly equal to the demand, as we are importing every year large quantities both from England and France.

Yet, notwithstanding the large amount of material used for this purpose, there is scarcely a flock of sheep in the whole country producing, as a whole, this class of wool. A few farmers keep from a dozen to twenty sheep, the wool from which is good De Laine staple, but flocks larger than these are not to be found, and this kind has to be selected from large quantities of other wool, and, what is of vast importance to the farmer, no imported wool enters into competition with this class of wool; nor is it likely to be imported. England is the only country which produces it, and were the duties repealed to-day it would be worth about as much as it is now, for Southdown wool is worth in England from 40 to 44 cents per lb, gold, which in currency would be from 53 to 57 cents, and this would be the coarsest part; for as there are different qualities of goods produced, so there are required different qualities of material. In no instance is full-blood merino used. De Laine Wool in this country is, with the exception of a little Southdown, the sole product of grades, running from one-quarter to three-quarters blood; little of the latter, however, being used except for the finest challies.

But all quarter-bred wool is not adapted to the production of Muslin de Laines, nor is it all three-quarters fitted for challies; length and strength of staple are important considerations.

Muslin de Laine Wool, as the name would imply, should be both warp and filling wool, but as it is used in this country it means filling, for when we designate Muslin de Laines made of all wool, we use the term all wool De Laines. There are some De Laines made in this country which are all wool. For the warp a longer and stronger staple is required than for filling; for the latter the staple of the quarter-blood should be not less than two and a half inches long (two inches would be long enough for half and three-quarters blood), but for the warp the staple should not be shorter than three and a half inches, and should be perfect in growth, having no weak place. The bottom of the staple should be free and clear, and in order to produce such a result the farmer must be very careful that the condition of the sheep does not vary, for should it there will be a weak place in the fiber which will very much lessen the value of the wool; its market does not depend on De Laines alone, for doeskins and fancy cassimeres require a strong staple for warp wool. Farmers who own ewes producing this long, thin, weak, hairy, characterless wool, may from them soon produce stock which will yield wool worth to-day 65 cents currency, and meet with ready sale, while the former kind will scarcely sell at any price. Note that the class of sheep which produces this inferior wool is almost always of very inferior form, and we recommend that when the farmer begins to improve his wool he should not be regardless of construction, for he may rest assured that he cannot produce good wool, good mutton, or good lambs except from well-formed sheep. And if he is desirous of raising stock which will produce good wool, let him obtain a long stapled Spanish merino ram, or, better, a French merino of good form, or a well-proportioned fine-wooled grade ram. Speaking of long staple, we should not expect any of them to be over two inches long. The lambs from this cross would produce very good De Laine Wool, and if well kept through the Winter a good many of their fleeces would make excellent warp wool. Should the farmer desire it, he might select another good thoroughbred merino ram for his young ewes, and they would produce lambs yielding a fleece well adapted for challies, and also, if well fed, making excellent warps for cassimeres and doeskins, and being about as valuable as full-blood merino for the production of these grades. For it must be remembered that well-fed and well-grown American grade merino has no competitor the world through, and if any there were it must pay the highest rate of duty, while much which comes into competition with this poor, coarse wool, only pays a duty of 3 cents per pound. But if the farmer is not contented to stop at this point with his grade ewes, let him obtain but one or two more thoroughbred rams and he will soon have stock that would defy the strictest scrutiny to detect anything but the pure breed. For it is the nature of sheep, so far as wool is concerned, to breed toward the buck; that is, a coarse-wooled ewe served by a fine-wooled buck would produce stock which would be more than half way toward the buck in quality of wool, provided that both were equally vigorous.

Southdown wool, at the present time, is valuable as coarse De Laine, or for filling for Canada warps, its value for Kersey wool having passed away with the demand for Kerseys. But if the Southdown ewe is served with a merino ram, then we have from the stock a wool valuable for the finer De Laines and also for warps for medium cassimeres, while the superiority of the mutton is left unimpaired. If a well-formed ram has been used, their aptitude to fatten is still the same; the ewes are good nurses, hardy and prolific; the merino part improved for mutton and lambs, the Southdown part very much improved for wool.

We have seen crosses with the Leicester, the Cotswold, and the merino recommended, and we have seen some excellent specimens both of wool and sheep from such a cross. A farmer, with whom we are well acquainted, had a small flock of Leicester ewes from which he had bred till they were so aged that their wool had become coarse, cotted, and slippery-haired, and almost valueless. He obtained a well-formed Spanish merino ram with a tolerably long staple, and the lambs from this cross produced a most excellent De Laine wool. His lambs, he assured us, brought as good a price as before the cross, his wool was about double in value, and the aptitude of his wethers to fatten unimpaired. It is now 12 or 13 years since he crossed the breed, and he still continues to breed from the same stock with good results. If such a change could be made in the character of old run out Leicester ewes' wool, what might not be done with our native ewes' wool? In 1852, within the limits of the Worcester South Agricultural Society, Massachusetts, there was scarcely a sheep to be found which produced a decent fleece of wool. The fine ewes were old and run out, and were neither fit for broadcloth nor cassimeres, and scarcely for flannels; the coarse-wooled sheep produced a fleece as hairy almost as Donskoi, but neither so long, so strong, nor so free in the bottom, a large quantity being very cotted. But by crossing the coarse-wooled ewes with a good merino ram, and the fine ewes with a Leicester, Cotswold or Southdown ram, a grade of sheep from this indiscriminating cross was produced which yields fleeces that are nowhere surpassed for De Laines, and for which a good price is obtained, while no foreign importations compete with it, as it is protected by the highest rate of duty. Moreover, the mutton brings a good price, the lambs sell well, and sheep husbandry, which was at one time scarcely worth considering, is now the most profitable branch of agriculture in that section. We wish it to be understood that we do not recommend crossing the small, fine-wooled ewes with large, coarse-wooled rams. Whenever such a cross is attempted, the small ram ought to serve the larger ewe; the case cited arising out of the circumstance that if the farmers sold their old fine ewes they could obtain but a poor price for them, while the larger kind was very scarce; consequently, they did the best they could, bred from them and obtained the stock they wanted.

In 1864, Simeon F. Marsh, esq., exhibited before the same society, in the town of Strowbridge, Massachusetts, a ewe, of which he says: "The ewe which I present for your consideration and premium is of my own raising, and was four years old last Spring. Breed, merino and Cotswold; keeping, hay and grass, without grain; weight, 164 lb. She has raised a lamb each year, which has been sold from $6 to $9. The product has been this year one lamb, sold to the butcher for $7 47; 8½ lb of wool, $5 43, making a total of $13 90." Mr. Hammond, of Charlton, exhibited at the same fair a well-formed ewe, only eighteen months old, of the same cross; the products from which were one lamb, sold to the butcher for $6 75; 6 lb of wool, $4 50, making a total of $11 25. John R. Brewer, esq., of Hingham, exhibited at the same fair a ram of the same cross, a spendidly-formed animal, weighing 186 lb, and shearing a 10 lb fleece. The fleeces from these sheep were excellent De Laine wool, and the time has been when we should have recommended this cross in all sections where lambs and mutton had a market; but this was before the manufacture of worsted commenced, and now the wool from the pure Cotswold and Leicester would be of more value than that produced by the cross. The Southdown and Leicester cross used to produce a combing wool which brought the highest price in the English market, but the Southdown being a dull wool, and the bright haired being the most valuable, and the wool produced by the cross less bright-haired than the pure Leicester, it is worth less, but the Southdown and merino produce a De Laine wool unsurpassed by any raised in this or any other country. These remarks we submit to the careful consideration of every farmer who produces a class of wool without character, and without buyers, and we would ask him if he does not think it would be to his interest to produce a wool which is in good demand, and brings a good price, and never stands in awe of a foreign competitor.

THE DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1866.

Since our last report there has been more activity in the Dry Goods trade generally. The retail buyers, being unable longer to defer their purchases, have bought more freely; though only to the smallest possible extent, for supplying their daily wants. The improved demand has rather checked the downward tendency in prices, and there has been no material change in quotations. The Woolen trade, however, continues dull, especially in fancy cassimere, the production of which is immensely in excess of the wants of the country.

Brown Sheetings have been more active, and are rather firmer. Standard goods are held at 25c. by agents. Lawrence C, 24½c.; Stark, Appleton A, and Massachusetts, each 24c.; 4-4 Wachusetts, 24½c.; Lawrence, 22½c. for E, 17c. for H, 21c. for G, and 22c. for A; 30-inch Bedford R, 15½c.; Boott fine, 17c. for H, 21c. for O, and 25c. for S; 4-4 Graniteville, 21c.; ⅞ do., 17c.; 4-4 Pittsfield and 4-4 Otsego, each 19c.; 4-4 Agawam, 20c.; 4-4 New-Hartford, 16½c.; 4-4 Nashua extra, 23c.; 4-4 Tremont C, 19c.; Pocasset Canoe, 40-inch, 25c.; do K, 21c.; 4-4 Newmarket A, 22c.; 4-4 Medford, 32½c.; Massachusetts, 22c. for A, 23c. for B B, and 21c. for 33-inch fine E do.; Appleton, 25c. for B, 22½c. for D; Indian Orchard, 19c. for L, 20c. for W, 21c. for B B, 23c. for C, and 26c. for A. Shirtings, 27-inch Tremont E, 15c.; ¾ Massachusetts C, 16½c.; do. standard, 19c.; ¾ Graniteville, 14c.; ¾ Pocasset Tiger, 13c.; 30-inch Wachusetts, 30-inch Indian Head and Appleton N, each 20c.

Bleached Shirtings are in better demand, and prices remain about the same as a week ago. New-York Mills bring 50c.; 4-4 Wamsutta are held at 47½c.; 9-8 do., 52½c., and 5-4 do., 57½c.; 4-4 Tuscarora and Trent, each, 40c.; 4-4 Forestdale, 35c.; 4-4 Slater's, 29c.; 4-4 Masonville, 37½c.; do. X, 45c.; ⅞ Slatersville, 20c.; Bartlett, 36c. for 5-4; 30c. for 4-4, 22c. for ⅞, and 25c. for 33-inch; 4-4 Newmarket C, 27½c.; 33-inch Massachusetts B B; 26½c.; 4-4 Lonsdale, 34c.; 4-4 Hope, 28½c.; 4-4 Red Bank, 21c.; ⅞ do., 18c.; White Rock, 36c.; 4-4 Boott B, 30c.; ⅞ O do., 23½c.; Lawrence, 24c. for A, 28c. for B, 22½c. for G, and 17½c. for H; ⅞ Social C, 18c.; 4-4 do. Watertwist, 27½c.; 4-4 Manville R, 25c.; and X X do., 26c., Waltham, $1 10 for 10-4; $1 for 9-4, 80c. for 8-4; 30c. for 42-inch, and 26c. for 33-inch.

Corset Jeans are active, but weak except on fine grades.

Stripes are inactive. York are offered at 37½c.; Everett, 27½c.; Haymakers, 37½c.; Whittenton's, 25c. for C, 27½c. for B B, and 35c. for A. Ticks are in better request at the reduced prices. Amoskeag sell at 65c. for A C A, 50c. for A, 45c. for B, 40c. for C, and 35c. for D; 30-inch York, 47½c.; 32-inch do., 57½c.; Hamilton, 40c. for D, 40½c. for I T, and 45c. for B T; ⅞ Willow Brook, 45c.

Printing Cloths are comparatively quiet, the current rate for 64x64 being 13½c.

Prints have been more active since the reduction in prices, and some holders look for an advance in prices. Merrimacks sell at 21c. net for W, and 20c. for D. American Print Works, 18c.; Dunnells, 19c.; Sprague's, 19½c. regular for fancies, 20½c. for Pinks and Purples, and Shirtings, 20½c. for Blue and White, 21½c. for Blue and Orange, 17½c. for National, 17c. for Mourning; 21½c. for 32-inch Dark Fancy Madder, and 24½c. for 32-inch Fancy Shirting; Allen's 17c. net for Fancy, 18c. for Purple and Frock, and 18½c. for Pink; Hamilton, 19c.; Arnold's, 16c. regular for Fancy, 17c. for Ruby, and 18c. for Standard; Pacific, 19½c. net; Victory, 16c.; Freeman's are closed out at 14½c. regular; Chintz Furniture Prints, 22½c. net for ⅞, and 32½c. for 4-4 do.

Lawns are inactive. Dunnell's are quoted at 27½c.; Lodi, 25c.

Mous. Delaines are quite active, and stocks are much reduced. The general price among agents is 23c.

Fancy Cassimeres have been sold at a decline of 25@30c. ℔ yard, and are still very dull. We have seen handsome 6-4 goods offered at $2 75, which cost the maker $3 40. A few fine cloths are wanted, but low and medium qualities are quite inactive. Cotton warps are held at $1 95 for No. 1; $1 85 for No. 2, and $1 75 for No. 3; 6-4 Conshohocken do., $2 25@$2 75; 6-4 all-wool black doeskins, $3 25@$3 75; and 6-4 Leicester Ladies' cloths, $1 75.

Satinets are very dull. Tip Top are held at 95c. for No. 1; Lower Valley, 90c.; Monson and Hampden, 82½c. for mixtures and 90c. for blue. Kentucky Jeans are dull and weak. Washington and Union are each held at 55c.; Richmond, 52½c.; Eagleville, 40@50c.; extra fine indigo blue do., 60c., and common standard 22c.; ermine cloth, 65c.; E. & H. Babcock's Alpine cloth, 60c. The better grades of carpets are scarce and firm, but low qualities are weak. Lowell Co.'s Ingrain sell at $1 60 for superfine, $1 75 for extra super, and $2 15 for three-ply. The Hartford Co.'s $1 60 for medium superfine; $1 75 for superfine; $2 07½ for Imperial three-ply, and $2 25 for extra three-ply; Brussels, $2 45 for 3 fr., $2 55 for 4 fr., and $3 65 for 5 fr.

There is a fair activity in foreign goods, but at the same low prices as of late. There are few goods being sold except at a loss, the exceptions being on choice fine goods, which are scarce and bring good prices. Low and medium dress goods are very abundant and sell generally below cost. The importations for last week amounted to $3,233,331, against $1,097,881 for the corresponding week of 1865.

N. Y. Wholesale Prices of Country Produce.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING March 24, 1866.

[Expressly for THE N. Y. TRIBUNE by our own Reporter.]

The following are the current rates of articles in good condition, as sold by commission houses at wholesale. Shippers receive 5 to 10 ℔ cent less, deducted for commissions, beside freight and other charges. Parties receiving produce to sell, often with the request that immediate returns be made, cannot always obtain the prices which transient buyers have to pay. Our figures are intended more for the farmer than the merchant, and we prefer not to disappoint by giving the outside prices of very choice articles.

BEANS AND PEAS.

There has been a little inquiry for Navy Beans on an old contract now filled, and trade is dull. A cargo of good mediums was sold on dock at $1 45, and a cargo of marrows at $2 25. Canadian peas are higher, in consequence of a higher tariff, or 10 per cent ad valorem duty. We quote:

Beans, pea, prime, ℔ bush	$1 60@$1 80
Beans, medium prime, ℔ bush	1 25@ 1 55
Beans, kidney, ℔ bush., prime	2 40@ 2 60
Beans, marrow, prime	2 00@ 2 25
Beans, marrow, hand-picked or screened	2 25@ 3 40
Beans, inferior	75@ 1 00
Beans, Lima prime, ℔ bush	8 00@ 8 50
Peas, Canadian, ℔ bush	1 30@ 1 35
Peas, Southern blackeyed, ℔ bush	1 30@ 1 40

BUTTER.

New or fresh-made butter is coming in more freely, but the receipts are still light, and grocers dare not begin upon it, for after they commence they wish to continue without having to go back upon the old. Orders for new are coming in from Baltimore and Philadelphia. That in Welsh tubs sells at 55c. for good, while some half-firkins from Delaware Co., fresh and fine, are selling in a retail sort of way at 58 and 60c. —by the single package, 65c. Old butter is about all in, and is selling as quick as ever at strong prices. In the course of a fortnight receipts of new will be sufficient to affect the market. We quote:

State, firkins, prime, ℔ lb	53@55
Half firkin tubs, State fine	55@58
Half firkins new, fine	58@60
State firkins, medium, ℔ lb	45@50
Pennsylvania tubs and pails	42@50
State tubs, Welsh, good to choice	45@50
State tubs, Welsh, new	50@55
Chicago, Wisconsin, &c., firkins, ℔ lb	30@35
Western Reserve, good to prime	40@45
Low Grade Western Butter	28@30
Canada tubs and firkins, good to fine ℔ lb	35@42

CHEESE.

English dairy is doing better with a speculative and shipping demand. There is a light stock of fine, and parties are holding this at 26@30c., with few sales at the latter price. Large quantities of inferior and late made are offering all the way from 18 to 22c. Pineapple is nominal. Factory sells readily to the home trade but shippers cannot touch it. We quote:

English Dairy, Conn. prime, ℔ lb	24 @26
English Dairy, Conn. late make ℔ lb	18 @22
English Dairy Ohio, ℔ lb	21 @23
Factory, Fancy, ℔ lb	22 @22½
Factory, Prime, ℔ lb	21 @22
Factory medium, ℔ lb	18 @20
Farm Dairy, Prime, ℔ lb	20 @21
Farm Dairy, medium	17 @18
Pineapple, ℔ lb	30 @35

EGGS.

These, after working down to 23@24c. on Monday, began to improve with lighter receipts and an increased demand until they reached 30c. on Wednesday, after which prices fell off, with free arrivals, and to-day, or this afternoon, 27c. is as much as the best State eggs will bring, while Western have sold as low as 26½c. We quote:

New-Jersey and Pennsylvania fresh, ℔ doz.	27@27½
State, good marks	—@27
Southern and Western, ℔ doz., good order	26½@27
Egg Oats, ℔ bush. good	40@45

FRUITS AND NUTS—DRIED.

We quote:

Apples, sliced, ℔ lb	16 @17
Apples, State, ℔ lb	13½@14½
Apples, Southern, &c., old, ℔ lb	9 @12
Blackberries, ℔ lb	32 @35
Cherries, pitted, ℔ lb	50 @52
Cherries, pits in, ℔ lb	8 @—
Hickory Nuts, ℔ bush	$2 50@$3 75
Peaches, unpeeled (whole), ℔ lb	12½@15
Peaches, unp'led (halves & qutrs.), ℔ lb	13 @15
Peaches, peeled, ℔ lb	27 @26
Peaches, peeled (prime Va.), ℔ lb	27 @30
Peanuts, ℔ bush	$2 75@$3 12
Plums, ℔ lb	25 @30
Raspberries, ℔ lb	48 @52
Whortleberries, ℔ lb	16 @18

FRUITS AND BERRIES.

Fine Cranberries are doing better. Apples are unchanged. We quote:

Apples, common, ℔ bbl	$3 00 @ $4 50
Apples, good, ℔ bbl	6 00 @ 6 50
Cranberries, extra, ℔ bbl	14 00 @ 15 00
Cranberries, medium to good ℔ bbl	8 00 @ 12 00
Cranberries, com. soft, ℔ bbl	4 00 @ 6 00

MEATS.

There is a little improvement in mutton and veal, the cooler weather favoring trade. Pork sells very slowly. We quote:

Beef Sides, ℔ lb	11 @ 14
Beef, Fore Quarter, ℔ lb	7 @ 11
Beef, Hind Quarter, ℔ lb	14 @ 17
Veal, Carcases, ℔ lb	13 @ 18
Mutton, Carcases, ℔ lb	10 @ 13
Pork, Western, ℔ lb	12 @ 12½
Pork, River and N. J. light, ℔ lb	13½@ 14
Pork, River and N. J., heavy, ℔ lb	12½@ 13

POULTRY AND GAME.

The duty of 35 per cent on Canada poultry shuts it out of the market. Fresh killed turkeys and chickens are scarce, and sell quickly at quite an advance. Geese are out of season, either alive or dead, and can scarcely be sold at any price. Frozen turkeys are worth 24@25c., if sweet and good; chickens, 23@24c. Flight pigeons are still very scarce. We quote:

LIVE.

Ducks, ℔ pair	$1 37 @$1 75
Fowls and Chickens, ℔ pair	1 25 @ 1 50
Fowls and Chickens, ℔ lb	22 @ 25
Geese, ℔ pair	2 00 @ 2 50
Geese, large, N.J., and Pa. ℔ pr.	4 00 @ 4 50
Turkeys, ℔ lb	24 @ 26

DRESSED, OR DEAD.

Capons, ℔ lb	30 @ 31
Ducks, ℔ lb	25 @ 31
Fowls and Chickens, West'n ℔ lb	17 @ 20
Chickens, extra, ℔ lb	24 @ 26
Geese, ℔ lb	8 @ 15
Pigeons, wild, ℔ dozen	1 75 @ 2 00
Turkeys, ℔ lb	23 @ 25
Turkeys, extra, ℔ lb	28 @ 30

HIDES, SKINS AND FURS.

We quote:

Badger, each	25@ 1 00	Mink, pale	1 25@ 4 00
Bear, each	$10 00@15 00	Muskrat No. 1	30@ 40
Beaver, blk ℔ lb	2 00@ 2 50	do. No. 2	20@ 30
Beaver, pale ℔ lb	1 00@ 2 00	do. Kits	5@ 12
Calf, gr'n, ℔ lb	21@ 22	Opossum	10@ 15
Cat, house, ea.	10@ 25	Otter, North'n.	4 00@ 7 00
do., wild, each	25@ 1 00	do., Southern.	2 00@ 6 00
Cattle, green hides, ℔ lb.	8@ 9	Racoon, N'th'n	50@ 1 00
		do., Southern.	30@ 50
Deer, Wat. dr ℔ lb	60@ 75	Sheep & Lambs.	1 00@ 2 00
Fox, Red, each	1 50@ 2 50	Skunk, Striped	10@ 30
do., Gray	25@ 1 00	do., Black	50@ 1 00
Fox, Silver	$8 00@40 00	do., White	5@ 8
Marten, each	1 50@ 6 00	Wolf, Mntn, ea.	2 50@ 3 50
Mink dark	3 25@ 6 00	Wolf, Prairie, ea	1 25@ 1 50

VEGETABLES.

The Seed business monopolizes the Potato trade. No change have occurred during the past week. The first Tomatoes have just been received from Bermuda, but come in poor order. After assorting—making two boxes of three—they sold at $2 25 per four quart box. Bunch turnips begin to arrive from Savannah. Russia Turnips are doing better. We quote:

Garlic, ℔ 100 bunches	3 00@ 4 00
Onions, red, ℔ bbl	1 00@ 1 12
Onions, white, ℔ bbl	5 00@ 5 50
Onions, yellow, ℔ bbl	1 25@ 1 50
Onions, ℔ 100 strings	2 50@ 3 00
Onions, Potato, (sets) ℔ bbl	12 00@14 00
Potatoes, Dykman, ℔ bbl	3 50@ 4 00
Potatoes, Mercer, ℔ bbl	2 50@ 3 00
Potatoes, Buckeye, &c., ℔ bbl	1 00@ 1 75
Potatoes, Garnet Chili, ℔ bbl	2 50@ 2 75
Potatoes, Peachblow, ℔ bbl	2 00@ 2 50
Potatoes, White Peachblow, ℔ bbl	2 75@ 3 00
Potatoes, Prince Albert, ℔ bbl	2 25@ 2 50
Potatoes, Nova-Scotia, ℔ bush	62@ 65
Potatoes, Sweet (seed) ℔ bbl	— —@ 5 00
Squashes, Boston Marrow, ℔ bbl	4 00@ 4 50
Turnips, Russia, ℔ bbl	1 25@ 1 75

SUNDRIES.

Maple Sugar is not plenty. It sells readily if white and in small bars or cakes. Hoop-poles are dull, shooks in demand. Beeswax works down with gold. We quote:

BEESWAX, pure, ℔ lb	39 @ 40c.
BEESWAX, impure, ℔ lb	20 @ 25c.
CIDER, ℔ gal.	25 @ 28c.
BROOM CORN, ℔ lb	7½ @ 15c.
FEATHERS, Live Geese, ℔ lb	65 @ 75c.
GINSENG, Western, ℔ lb	60 @ 62c.
GINSENG, Southern, ℔ lb	80 @ 85c.
Hoops—Hickory and oak, per 1,000:	
14 feet Hoops	$40@$50
12 feet Hoops	$30@$40
SHOOKS, each	$3@$3 25
MAPLE SUGAR, blocks, ℔ lb	18@20c.
MAPLE SUGAR, cakes or small bars, clean and white, ℔ lb	22@25c.
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, &c., ℔ lb	8@9c.
RAGS, Clean White, ℔ lb	10@11c.
SORGHUM SIRUP, ℔ gal.	65@80
SWEET CORN, Shaker, ℔ bush	$7@$7 50
VINEGAR, ℔ gal.	30@40c.

FARMERS, COUNTRYMEN and COUNTRY MERCHANTS can send their Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Lard, Tallow, Beans, Hops, Flax, Cotton, Flour, Grain, Meal, Green and Dried Fruits, Furs, Skins, Poultry, Game, Provisions, Seeds, Sorghum, Wool, Potash, Tobacco, Oils and other Produce to JOSIAH CARPENTER, Commission Merchant, No. 323 Washington-st., New-York, near Erie Railroad Depot. To be sold at the highest market price. Every shipper to him will receive his valuable Weekly Price Current of the New-York Markets, free. Flax wanted, in large or small quantities, for manufacturing purposes.

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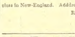

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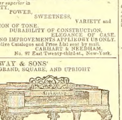

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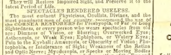

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DIED.

READ—At Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., on Saturday morning, March 24, Mrs. Aaron Read, in the 79th year of her age.

SHARPLESS—At Philadelphia, on the 24th inst., Lyman, infant son of Mary C. B. and Henry H. G. Sharpless.

SQUIER—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 27, Harvey L., youngest son of Lucien B. and Ellen M. Squier, aged 3 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 34 St. Felix-st., on Friday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock p. m.

WEBB—At East Chester, Sunday, March 25, Amelia M., eldest daughter of Julia Webb, in the 8th year of her age.

WYER—On Wednesday, March 21, at the residence of N. Norris Halsted, in Harrison (N. J.), Mrs. Mary Savage Wyer, relict of the H. O. Wyer of Savannah (Ga.), in the 69th year of her age. Her remains will be taken to Alexandria (Va.), for interment.

Philadelphia Cattle Market—March 26.

The cattle dealers have resumed sales on Monday as heretofore, instead of Thursdays; 1,200 head of Beeves sold at ½c. of an advance; Extra at 15½@16½c.; Fair to good at 14@15c. 8,000 head of Sheep sold at 7@8c., gross; 1,000 head of Hogs sold at $13@$15 ⅌ 100 lb.

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Formerly of the Confederate Service.
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Makers of every variety of Superior STEEL PENS.

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REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.

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A PROMPT AND RELIABLE TRANSIT,
will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, esq., Commander,
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For passage apply early, by mail or in person, at No. 177 WEST-ST., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY of NEW-YORK.—THE UNITY FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF LONDON, Plaintiffs, vs. WILLIAM H. MACY and JAMES MARTIN MORRISON, Defendants.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Unity Fire Insurance Association of London, the plaintiffs in the above-entitled action, to present the same with the proofs thereof to me, the subscriber, duly appointed referee herein, before the 5th day of April, A. D., 1866, at my office, No. 63 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, and there show cause, if any they have, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon on said day why the prayer of the complaint in this action should not be granted, to wit: that the defendants account to the plaintiffs for the stocks heretofore placed in the hands of the defendants as trustees thereof for the benefit and security of such persons as should effect insurance with the plaintiffs, and that the defendants, after deducting their lawful commissions, costs and charges as such trustees, pay over, transfer and deliver to the plaintiffs all said trust fund and the increase therefrom in the hands of the defendants, or for which they may be chargeable, and that thereupon they be in all things discharged from their said trust, and why the plaintiffs should not have such further, or other order or relief as to the Court, in the premises, may seem meet.—Dated New-York, February 1, 1866.
WM. MITCHELL, Referee.

What Everybody Wants,

And Wants Now;

And Why it is Wanted.

To say that everybody wants the "*American Agriculturist*," does not tell the whole story.—This *name* was adopted, 25 years ago, *for* a journal *then* designed mainly for agriculturists, but the paper has gone on enlarging in size and scope, until it is now not only one of the largest journals published, but it embraces in its pages excellent reading matter—useful, practical information—*for*

Every Man, Woman and Child,

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I.—First, it may be stated, *that* each number contains at least **40** large pages (each page thirteen by ten inches); *that* it is beautifully printed on excellent sized and calendered paper; *that* each number contains **35** to **40** pleasing and instructive **Engravings**, prepared expressly for this journal, many of them large and beautiful, (the first four numbers of volume **25**, which are now ready, alone contain **150** engravings;) *that* the matter is all *original*, and written in a plain, intelligent style; *that* it is not "scissors and paste" material, loosely thrown together, *but a strong editorial corps is employed, of thoroughly practical and intelligent men, who understand what they write and talk about*, and who devote their whole time and energy to collecting and preparing information from their own experience and observation, and that of others, and condensing it into the reading columns of *The Agriculturist*. It is their aim to make every line *reliable*. Yet, as all expense is divided among **over 100,000** actual subscribers, the paper can be, and is furnished at only $1 50 per year; or four copies for $5.

II.—Now let us see Who Want it, and Why.

A. Well, everybody who cultivates a rod of land wants it, whether that rod be the farm, garden, or yard, or a house lot in city or village. The Calendar of Operations, or 3 to 5 pages of "Hints about Work," given on the first of each month, helps to lay out the work of the month, tells *what* is to be done, and *how*. This has long been the "Guide-Book" to tens of thousand persons engaged in other pursuits, but having their little homesteads or garden plots. The hundreds of items referred to in order, greatly assist in attending to everything in its proper time, and afford very many hints that assist one in making the most of the ground, and seed, and labor. A single hint from a practical man often increases the product of a tree or vine, or of only a rod or two of the ground, by many dollars. The thousands of Hints and Suggestions given every year in *The Agriculturist*, cannot fail to afford direct information, or to lead into a course of thought that will be worth many times the $1 50 the paper costs.—This department includes work on the Farm, in the Orchard, in the Kitchen and Flower Gardens, in the Small Fruit Garden, in the Green and Hot-Houses, among the Bees, in and around the Houses, etc., etc.

Spring Work is coming on, and the assistance of this Journal is especially wanted **NOW**.—Send for it.

B.—Then come 3 to 5 pages of "*Basket Matter*," containing a multitude of items, answers to queries, instructive extracts from subscriber's letters, exposures of the *Humbugs* that prey upon the unwary, etc., etc.

C.—Next come 8 to 12 pages of useful information about all kinds of **farm work**, about domestic animals, the various crops, best modes of culture, best varieties, farm implements, most profitable crops, fences, farm buildings, etc., etc., with many instructive engravings.

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E.—Next is the **Household Department**, interesting and useful to *every* housekeeper. This is not a mere scissored selection of "recipes," but contains many useful hints about woman's work, the best modes, etc., with interesting descriptions of the common articles of food, of household implements and ornaments, etc., etc. (The article on silver "Plated Ware" in the present number is worth the price of the paper for a year.)

F.—Then comes the **Youth's Department**, which is thoroughly prepared so as to both *interest* and *instruct* the young, and improve them in mind and heart. The engravings are pleasing, amusing, and instructive. This department is alone worth the whole cost of the paper in every house, where there is a child or youth, and many adults read and study it with great interest.

☞ Many thousands of families in New-York, Philadelphia, Boston and other cities, who have not a foot of land, and never expect to have, take the *Agriculturist* for the *Household and Children's Departments alone*.

G.—The limited space in Advertisements is *edited*, and all patent medicines, deceptive advertisements, and those from unreliable parties, are carefully shut out.

H.—As the name indicates, the *American Agriculturist* is for the whole Continent. The readers are scattered from Nova Scotia to Oregon. Few States send so low as a thousand subscribers, while others have from four to fifteen thousand subscribers. The paper has subscribers also in most other parts of the world.

I.—ENGLISH and **GERMAN** editions printed separately; cost of either edition the same, viz:

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ORANGE JUDD & CO., Publishers,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York City.

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ONE THOUSAND CHESTS PER WEEK.
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These Teas are chosen for their intrinsic worth, keeping in mind health, economy, and a high degree of pleasure in drinking them.
COFFEES ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY.
GROUND COFFEE, 20c., 25c., 30c., 35c.—best 40c. per pound. Hotels, Saloons, Boarding-House keepers and Families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our FRENCH BREAKFAST and DINNER COFFEE, which we sell at the low price of 30c. per pound, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction.
Consumers can save from 50c. to $1 per lb. by purchasing their Teas of the
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No. 503 EIGHTH-AVE., near Thirty-seventh-st.
No. 205 FULTON-ST., BROOKLYN, corner Concord-st.
☞ All the goods we sell are warranted to give perfect satisfaction, or they can be returned at our expense and have the money refunded. This makes it perfectly safe to purchase during, as no one can have any doubt of our responsibility.
Country Clubs, Hand and Wagon Peddlers, and small stores (of which class we are supplying many thousands, all of which are doing well) can have their orders promptly and faithfully filled; and, in case of clubs, can have each party's name marked on their packages as directed by sending their orders to Nos. 31 and 33 Vesey-st.
Hereafter we will send a complimentary package to the party getting up a club. Our profits are small, but we will be as liberal in our presents as we can afford.
Parties sending Club or other orders for less than thirty dollars, had better send Post-Office drafts or money with their orders, to save the expense of collections by express; but larger orders we will forward by express, to collect on delivery.
Our friends are getting up Clubs in most towns throughout the country. Some of our Clubs send orders weekly, some not so often, while others keep a standing order to be supplied with a given quantity each week, or at stated periods. And in all cases (where a sufficient time has elapsed) Clubs have repeated their orders.
For information relative to getting up Clubs, we refer to our advertisements published in The Weekly Tribune of Feb. 17, March 3 and 10, and The American Agriculturist for March, 1866.

Instruction.

OAK HILL SEMINARY FOR LADIES.—The SUMMER TERM commences APRIL 24. For Circulars, address Mrs. S. E. W. ATWATER, West Haven, Ct.

Medical.

CANCERS CURED.

MR. EDITOR: I feel it a duty I owe to my fellow-men to publish my experience in the very remarkable cure of CANCER which has been effected by Drs. BABCOCK & SON of No. 27 BOND ST., NEW YORK CITY.
About a year ago a Cancer appeared on my tongue. I immediately applied to the most prominent physicians in New-York and the other large cities, but found no relief. I finally had my Cancer cut out. But the relief was but temporary; the tumor returned, and even worse than before. I repeated the cutting operation, but was still unsuccessful. All my friends gave me up to die. All the physicians said my case was incurable. As a last resort I applied to Drs. BABCOCK & SON, at their office in New-York. These gentlemen are famous in this vicinity as having been successful in curing many cases of Cancer. I found at their office a large number of patients under treatment for Cancer, who were all perfectly satisfied. I am now a well man, thanks to these skillful physicians. Drs. B. & SON give remedies which effectually cleanse the system of every vestige of Cancer, and I saw several specimens taken out in a lump from suffering patients. I believe they have the most specific remedies for the treatment of Cancer of any physicians in the country. The Cancer comes out in a lump after a few applications, without the loss of blood, without pain, and without the use of the knife. I would earnestly urge all persons afflicted with Cancers or Tumors to call upon Drs. BABCOCK & SON. I believe them to be wonderfully skillful in this peculiar line of practice, and they are certainly moderate in their charges. Call upon them and be cured. I will cheerfully answer all letters of inquiry concerning my treatment, for the benefit of those suffering from this loathsome disease. O. T. BUSH,
Rensselaerville, Albany Co., N. Y.

DYSPEPSIA and FITS.—A sure cure for these distressing complaints is now made known in a Treatise on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was furnished him in such a providential manner, that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who used it, never having failed in a single case. It is equally sure in cases of Fits as of Dyspepsia; and the ingredients may be found in any drug-store. Sent to all on receipt of five cents to pre-pay postage. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 19 Grand-st., Jersey City, New-Jersey.

DR. HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES.—Pleasant to the taste, cause no pain, two at night move the bowels once next morning, and never require increase of dose to perfect a cure; thus differing from all Pills. They are warranted to cure *Oppression after Eating, Sour Stomach, Headache, Dizziness*, PILES, and every other evil resulting from COSTIVENESS and DYSPEPSIA. Sold everywhere.
J. S. HARRISON & Co.,
Proprietors, Boston, Mass.
Will be mailed on receiving 60 cents.

HONESTY is the best policy in medicine as well as in other things. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is a genuine preparation of that unequaled Spring medicine and blood purifier, decidedly superior to the poor imitations heretofore in the market. Trial proves it.

IN the Rev. J. W. POLAND'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY,
We find the following in regard to
THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND:
"It was early in the Spring of 1855 that this compound was originated. A member of my family was afflicted with an irritation of the throat, attended with a disagreeable cough. I had for some months previous thought that a preparation having for its basis the inside bark of white pine might be so compounded as to be very useful in the case of the throat and lungs. To test the value of it in diseases alluded to, I compounded a small quantity of the medicine that I had been planning, and gave it in teaspoonful doses. The result was exceedingly gratifying. Within two days the irritation of the throat was removed, the cough subsided, and a speedy cure was effected. Soon after this, I sent some to a lady in Londonderry, N. H., who had been suffering for some weeks from a bad cough, occasioned by a sudden cold, and had raised mucus streaked with blood. She soon found relief, and sent for more. She took about ten ounces of it and got well. J. B. Clark, esq., editor of *The Manchester Daily Mirror*, made a trial of the same preparation in the case of a severe cold, and was cured immediately. In November, 1855, I first advertised it under the name of WHITE PINE COMPOUND. In two years from that time there had been wholesaled in Manchester alone *one hundred dollars'* worth, where it took the lead of all the cough remedies in the market, and it still maintains that position. There is good reason for all this: it is very soothing and healing in its nature, is warming to the stomach, and pleasant withal to the taste, and is exceedingly cheap. As a remedy for kidney complaints, the WHITE PINE COMPOUND stands unrivaled. It was not originated for that purpose; but a person in using it for a cough was not only cured of the cough, but was also cured of a kidney difficulty of ten years' standing. Since that accidental discovery many thousands have used it for the same complaint, and have been completely cured."
The above was written by Dr. Poland in 1860. Since then, as in Manchester, the WHITE PINE COMPOUND has taken the lead of all cough remedies, as well as preparations for the cure of Kidney difficulties, throughout the New-England States.
This remedy is as safe and pleasant to take as it is effectual, and may be obtained.—[Boston Journal.
THE GREAT NEW-ENGLAND REMEDY! Dr. J. W. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years in the New-England States, where its merits have become well known.
THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND cures Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally. It is a remarkable remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, and other complaints. For Piles and Scurvy it will be found very valuable. Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried Medicine. It is pleasant, safe and sure. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine generally.
GEO. W. SWETT, M. D., Proprietor, Boston, Mass.
BURNHAMS & VAN SCHAACK, Chicago, Ill.
JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati, Ohio,
General Agents for the West.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—You will get the Recipe for a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all Lung Complaints, by sending to D. ADEE, No. 381 Pearl-st., N. Y. He sends it free. Write for it. It has cured thousands.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.
The Recipe and full directions for making and using the simple remedy by which The Rev. E. A. Wilson was
CURED OF CONSUMPTION,
and which will be found a sovereign remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, &c., &c.,
Can be obtained (free of charge), by calling or addressing
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
No. 165 South Second-st.,
Williamsburgh, Long Island.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY of the age for the cure of Chronic Rheumatism, Sore Throat, Neuralgia or Pains in the Limbs, is Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. It never fails, if used according to the directions, as thousands can testify. Sold by all the Druggists. Price 40 and 80 cents per bottle. Depot, No. 56 Courtlandt-st.

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